The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

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JAPANESE FORCES CAPTURE TATSIHWOCHEN STRONGHOLD OF CHUNGKING'S 27TH ARMY

Enemy Remnants Completely Routed in Pincer Movement

ENEMY PLANS BLASTED

Raid on Yunnan-i Airfield Creates Consternation in Chiang's Camp

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE ON SOUTHERN TAIHSING MOUNTAINS, May 1.—Under constant and relentless bombardment since the dawn of April 29 by Imperial Forces, Tatsihwochen, last stronghold of the Chungking 27th Army, finally fell in the hands of Japanese units late in the afternoon of April 30, it was reported here.

The enemy remnants, despite their attempt to make an orderly retreat into the mountains, were completely routed by the pincer operation of Japanese Army units.

The enemy forces in their disorganized flight left more than 1,000 dead abandoned and a large amount of arms and ammunition, it was also disclosed.

Chungking Terror-Stricken

Domei

CANTON May 1.—The air raids conducted by the Japanese Army air units on the Yunnan-i airfield on April 26 and 28 resulting in the destruction of 46 American planes and the recent annihilating campaign in the Taihsing Range area in the Southern Honan border have thrown the Chungking regime into consternation, Chinese observers here commented today.

The Japanese spring offensive against Chungking, both on land and from air, has created a great gap in the resistance program of the Chungking regime, these observers said, for the surrender of General Sun Tien-ying and the complete wiping out of the 24th Group Army have not only upset the strategy of Chungking's army, but have also dealt a serious spiritual blow to the entire Chungking force.

Reflecting the discontent of the Chungking leaders against the utter inability of the American air force in China to resist Japanese air raids, the Saotang Pao, a mouthpiece of the Chungking National Military Council, recently emphasized the great significance of the Japanese spring offensive. It declared that the "Europe First" policy of Britain and the United States is simply spurring Japan on to assume the offensive on the Chinese continent, as a result of which air bases from which Britain and the United States are planning to raid Japan Proper will be destroyed one after the other. Observers interpreted this as an attempt to hold Britain and the United States responsible for the miserable defeat Chungking has suffered in recent months at the hands of Japan. These few words, it was said, graphically show how much Chungking is worried over the spring offensive of the Japanese.

The large-scale Japanese air raid on the headquarters of the United States 14th Air Squadron in China, these observers said, has completely smashed the American air force in China which had been on the point of reorganization. As Chungking had pinned great hopes on the American air force, its disappointment has been proportionately very great especially in view of the fact that the American air force in China was dealt a smashing blow in the absence of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American forces in India and Chungking, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the U.S. air force. In Chungking, bitter criticism against the total lack of fighting spirit and the poor strategy on the part of the American air force in China is being voiced by Chungking leaders, it was disclosed.

The disappointment of the Chungking leaders in these circumstances is now turning into severe resentment against the U.S. because not only has the promised air raid on Japan's homeland not been realized so far, despite the all-out effort of Chungking to supply the American air force in China with all they

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Key Points Near Goubelat In Tunisia Seized by Axis

The German forces under General Juergen von Arnim continue to move on the offensive, utilizing numerous tanks and infantry troops and have captured several strategic positions near Goubelat in Tunisia after overcoming stubborn resistance from the British 1st Army, Domei reveals.

At Grish el Ud the British were routed, leaving 800 dead on the field. In an official report on Friday the enemy headquarters admitted that the British were forced to retreat in this sector and at the same time declared that the counter-attacks of the forces under von Arnim were of furious intensity and that there were no signs that they would abandon their positions.

In the fighting from April 27 to 30, the Axis forces destroyed 25 patrol tanks, 61 armored cars, nine cannon, 14 anti-tank guns, and 11 planes, and took 430 prisoners—all in addition to results already announced.

In the north coast area, the French Rebel troops and Americans pointing for Gala Ashkel apparently have made some headway but it is believed to be of small strategic significance. In the area near Pon du Fas the French Rebel forces with the protection of American tanks attempted to hit the Axis rear and advance but were instead assaulted in the flank and forced to flee.

The British 8th Army's left wing near Jebibina in the southern sector is quiet but the right wing near the coast apparently has received new supplies and has bombed the Axis forces in the mountains of Takruna and began an offensive. Against the numerous British infantry moving in attack the Axis forces hurled their effective power, drove a wedge into their ranks and forced them to flee after suffering huge losses. The Luftwaffe severely bombed enemy tanks and shot down 18 enemy aircraft.

Although losing at least six infantry divisions and three tank brigades in two days after they began

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NIPPON-F.I.C. AMITY GIVEN HUGE IMPETUS

Relations Enhanced by Return Of Yoshizawa and Visit Of Minister Aoki

Domei

HANOI, May 1.—The return to Hanoi from Japan of Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa on April 13 and the arrival of Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on April 19, have further cemented the existing close relations between Japan and French Indo-China.

Upon his return to Hanoi after an absence of some five months, Ambassador Yoshizawa declared that the friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China remain unchanged and will be further promoted in the future.

Kazuo Aoki, upon arrival here, conferred with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux on four occasions during his two-day stay here. The fact that full accord was reached between them in regard to not only Japan-French Indo-China relations, but also the promotion of the welfare of French Indo-China is regarded as an important advance in the harmony existing between the two countries.

Following the return of Ambassador Yoshizawa to Hanoi, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here has launched various measures in close contact with the French Indo-China authorities, to pursue the enforcement of the new Economic Cooperation Agreement.

Meanwhile, Minister Masayuki Yokoyama adviser to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, was appointed the first Director of the Japan Cultural Hall in French Indo-China. In order to extend cooperation not only in the politico-economic field, but also in the cultural field, steps were taken with the hearty endorsement of the French Indo-China Government.

The participation of three delegates from French Indo-China in the Second East Asia Medical Conference held in Tokyo some time ago, was figured prominently in local journals here.

On April 29, bamboo products and other rare Japanese art goods offered by the Society for International Cultural Relations of Japan, were donated to the Government-General through the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here. These art goods were exhibited under the auspicies of the Government-General.

Teaching of the Japanese language here has entered a new phase. The Japanese language class has been taken over by the Ambassadorial Office and renamed Japanese Language Propagation Class.

An additional 1,000 students have been enrolled in Hanoi and Hue, it is reported.

JAVA WILL INCREASE PRODUCTION OF JUTE

Five-Year Plan Formulated to Meet Great Demand for Gunny Sacks

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 1.—In view of the ever-increasing demand for gunny sacks the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration in Java have decided on a five-year program for the increased production of jute, it was learned.

The details of the five-year plan have already been worked out by the Industrial Department, and the company assigned to the task of jute production has already commenced the planting of seeds at various parts in Java.

Especially, the jute seeds imported from Taiwan and sown at Cheribon in Central Java are growing very favorably, proving that jute seeds from Taiwan are fitted to the soil and climate of Central Java.

In this connection, it is remembered that an annual gunny bag production in the island before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was about 7,000,000 bags. However, most of the equipment of gunnybag factories in Java were destroyed by the Dutch before the advance of Japanese Forces on Java.

However, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Japanese Forces most of these factories which were damaged by the Dutch, have now been repaired, and at some factories, the production is greater than it was before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Under these conditions, the Japanese authorities concerned are doing their utmost to increase the production of these bags by training native people who are working in the factories as well as by increasing the number of plants and improving the equipment of factories in general.

Under these circumstances, the annual production of gunny bags will be increased to a considerable degree compared with the pre-war years.

CUSTOM-HOUSES REOPENED

Main Office in Hankow, 3 Branches Resume Business

Domei

HANKOW, May 1.—The Japanese and Chinese authorities have reopened the Hankow Custom-house today together with its branch-offices at Nanchang, Kiukiang and Shihhuiyao, it was officially announced this morning.

Nanchang and Kiukiang are well-known trading centers in Kiangsi Province while Shihhuiyao, situated 80 kilometers southeast of Hankow, is an iron mine town in Hopeh Province.

Fuehrer Hitler's Signal For Big Summer Attack On East Front Awaited

German People Expect Earlier Offensive This Year Against Soviet Forces as Chancellor Has Already Completed Consultations With Different Leaders

The signal from the Reichsfuehrer for the launching of a huge summer offensive against the Soviet forces is being eagerly awaited by the German people as world attention has been shifted to the eastern front from the Tunisian front, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The tense situation on the Tunisian front has been alleviated with the entrenchment of the Axis troops in their strongholds and in view of the statement made by the commander of the British Eighth Army, Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery, that the Tunisian campaign might be prolonged, the paper points out.

Through the firm defense of Tunisia and the completion of the fortifications line along the western coast, the German army has been able to alleviate the menace of the anti-Axis side setting up a second front in the rear. The German army has secured a position for concentrating its war efforts on the forthcoming annihilation campaign against the Soviet forces with a new strategy. Rumor of Germany intending to give up the summer offensive has been completely removed. All German expectations are now focused on the forthcoming last Reich-Soviet death struggle.

On the Eastern Front there are arising many circumstances indicative of a possible great development of the war situation. Since April 28, especially, the Soviet side has intensified its offensive on the Kuban section and has been concentrating reinforcements in rapid succession from the rear. This fact is drawing close attention of military experts here.

This new operation on the part of the Red Army is of the same character as the spirited counter-offensive the Soviet forces under Marshal Simeon Timoshenko launched last year in the Kharkov sector in order to forestall the second German summer offensive. Such being the situation, the much-heralded large German offensive is expected to be carried out at an unexpectedly early date in view of the fact that with his talk with French Premier Pierre Laval on April 29, Reichsfuehrer Hitler has completed his consultations with the leaders of the different European countries.

Where, then, will the focal point of the forthcoming large offensive be placed? There are many different opinions on this question. Nobody can foretell correctly. The only useful data is a war map of the Eastern Front as minutely carried by various German papers on April 27 and 28 for the first time since the winter campaign days.

According to this map, the present German front line connects the east of Taganrog along the Azov sea coast, Kharkov, Kursk, Severesk, Orel and the west of Velikiye Luki. This line is the fixed line secured following the German withdrawal from Rjev and Vyazma and lies behind the mobile foremost line extending from Briansk to Vitevsk by way of Smolensk.

Meanwhile, the Velikiye Luki-Leningrad front line in the north includes Lake Ilmen, Novogorod and Bolkhov. Besides, the foremost front line in the North Caucasus lies in Novorossisk in the lower Kuban river section.

What features the foregoing front lines are the following two items:

1. The southern line extending

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY REMNANTS IN SHANSI CRUSHED

Terajima Unit Carries Out Daring Attack

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, May 1.—Hotly pursuing the fleeing enemy the Terajima Unit of the Japanese Army forces dealt a crushing blow to the remnants of the 24th Group Army, 8th Reserve Division of the 27th Army and the 40th Army in the mountainous border regions near Chiulientsao, 50 kilometers east of Lingchwan.

Overtaking the swiftly fleeing remnants on April 26, the Terajima Unit carried out a daring hand-to-hand attack and crushed the enemy by the evening of the following day.

The war results comprised 175 enemy dead abandoned, 349 captives and booty consisting of 12 light machine-guns, 129 rifles, 8 pistols and numerous other things.

Among the prisoners are Major-General Chao Hsing-tsai, staff officer of the 24th Group Army, 10 field officers, 21 commissioned officers below the rank of major, all belonging to the same army, and over 10 officers of the 40th Army.

MALAI AND SUMATRA TO TRAIN EDUCATORS

2 Normal Schools to Be Set Up in June

Domei

SHONAN, May 1.—With the object of training native teachers of elementary schools, the Military Administration has decided to open two normal schools in Malai and Sumatra, around June, this year.

On training the students stress will be placed on character and physique so that they will be able to shoulder their future tasks as educators in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The projected normal school will have three courses, the main, training and special. The main course will require two years to complete and enough training will be given the students so that they may become principals or inspectors of native elementary schools. The special course requires six months to complete and will train teachers for provincial schools.

The native inhabitants, who have been deprived of the opportunity to guide the education of their own children under the British rule welcome the present move of the Japanese Administration.

LAVAL SHOOTING DENIED!

The French Government formally denied the false report of the attempted assassination of Premier Pierre Laval on April 30, which was circulated by the Anglo-Americans, it is reported by Domei from Vichy.

The circulated report said that upon returning to Paris after conferring with Fuehrer Hitler, Premier Laval was attacked by an unknown person, and that he and French Finance Minister Pierre Cathala were wounded. The report was intended to disturb the people of France.

According to the formal announcement issued by the French Government, Premier Pierre Laval was giving Paris newspapers an interview and was quite well on the evening of April 30, while Finance Minister Cathala was at Vichy on April 30 and not at Paris.

Laval Gives Interview

The German-French relation has entered a new stage as the result of the recent conference held with Fuehrer Hitler, Premier Pierre Laval stated to the press Saturday on arrival at Paris after concluding the significant meeting, according to Paris reports by Domei.

"By the new German-French relation effected by the result of the recent conference, the position of France and her relation with Axis nations in the future will be decided." Premier Laval said. "The French people must fully recognize this fact, and no domestic policy that might be contrary to diplomatic policy can never be permitted. France has not yet joined the Anti-Comintern Pact, but we must fully realize the threat of Bolshevism to Europe and form a joint front for removing this threat."

Pierre Laval left Paris for Vichy Saturday to report the result of the recent conference with Fuehrer Hitler to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State.

ROOSEVELT CALLS OUT ARMY AS 450,000 MINERS STRIKE; F.D.R. TO TAKE OVER MINES

Japanese Bring Down Two Raiders in Burma

Japanese fighter planes shot down one enemy bomber and seriously damaged another when nine North American B-25 bombers appeared in the neighborhood of Meiktehra, Burma, on April 27. On the afternoon of May 1 when eight Consolidated B-24 bombers attacked Rangoon, one enemy plane was brought down when Sergeant Watanabe heroically dashed his aircraft against it in the vicinage of Bassein. Sergeant Watanabe escaped unscathed, reports a Domei correspondent from an undisclosed Burma front.

30 BURMESE YOUTH QUALIFY FOR COURSE

15 Students Will Be Finally Picked for 3-Year Study In Japan

Domei

RANGOON, May 1.—As a preliminary to selecting 15 students, including three from the Shan States, for a three-year period of education in Japan at the expense of the Military Administration, 30 candidates whose qualifications have been found conditionally satisfactory were admitted into the Military Administration's training institute today.

The 30 lucky students already are quite proficient in the Japanese language, having been selected out of a group of more than 100 aspirants, but they have yet to undergo a training period of one month before it is decided for certain to educate them in Japan.

The 15 students to be finally selected must not only have a satisfactory command of the Japanese language but must possess the qualifications of a leader in their respective speciality, be it medicine, agriculture, engineering, chemistry, education or any other field of study.

The admission of the 30 candidates to the training institute today was held with a ceremony at the Rangoon Japanese Language School in the presence of the authorities of the Military Administration and many notable Burmese officials.

U Pa Win, Burmese Secretary of Education and Hygiene gave the boys words of encouragement, while 18-year-old Maung Thetun responded on behalf of the students by reading a vow in Japanese which he himself composed.

SHANGHAI CHINESE GIVES 100,000 YUAN TO TEIDAI

Donated Anonymously to Further Scientific Research in Greater East Asia

Expressing his firm belief that the peoples of Japan and China must work hand in hand in order to realize a new peace and order in East Asia, a certain Chinese resident of Shanghai, who prefers to remain anonymous, donated 100,000 yuan to the Tokyo Imperial University for scientific research work through Japanese Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri stationed at Shanghai, it was learned on Saturday.

This same Chinese some time ago made donations to the Japanese Army and Navy. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is making the necessary arrangements to pass in the latest donation to the university authorities.

It is recalled that since the National Government of China entered the War of Greater East Asia, donations from Chinese have increased greatly.

U.S. Weekly Banned

The Militant, a popular American weekly magazine, was recently ordered to suspend publication, because it boldly declared that the present war is only for gaining war spoils, and that the so-called "four freedoms" declared by President Roosevelt are only hypocritical camouflages, it is reported from Washington by Domei.

UNION OF COUNTRIES IN WEST ASIA URGED

Transjordanian King Proposes Tie-Up With Syria, Lebanon and Iraq

In a declaration made on Friday the King of Transjordania, Abdullah Ibn Hussein, urged that Transjordania, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq be united to form Greater Syria, according to a Domei report from Istanbul on May 1. The declaration made through the newspapers in Transjordania and Iraq caused much discussion and reaction among the nations of West Asia.

Immediately after making his sudden declaration King Abdullah took steps to invite influential politicians of Syria, Lebanon and Iraq to Amman, capital of Transjordania, to confer on the establishment of Greater Syria. The proposal made by King Abdullah is considered by observers to have been taken to offset the effectiveness of the British-engineered plan of the Egyptian Government to make the Arabian nations cooperate with the British under the name of the Pan-Arabian Conference.

It is opined in some quarters that King Abdullah himself seeks to head the proposed Greater Syria. The puppet premier of Iraq, Nuli Said has declared opposition to the plan but the population on the whole has shown that it is in favor of the proposal. Because of this conflict in views certain circles foresee a collapse of the Iraq cabinet.

NEW ANTI-RED COMMITTEE IS INAUGURATED IN PEKING

Replaces 2 Organs Recently Dissolved; Prominent Officials Attend

Domei

PEKING, May 1.—The inaugural meeting of the new Communist Eradication Committee, which replaces the Anti-Communist Committee and the General Headquarters of the Peace and Order Promotion Movement, was held here at 11:00 a.m. today.

It is recalled that both the Anti-Communist Committee and the General Headquarters of the Peace and Order Promotion movement were dissolved on March 30 this year, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

Among the many prominent Chinese and Japanese leaders present at the inaugural meeting were: Chi Hsieh-yuan, Director of Public Peace, Yu Chin-ho, Director of Reconstruction, Su Ti-jen, Director of Education, and General Yu Hsi-chieh, Vice-President of the Hsinmin Society.

COAL MINES OPENED

Southern Celebes to Bolster Production

Domei

MACASSAR, May 1.—To bolster further the self-sufficiency of cardinal wartime materials within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a coal mine in Southern Celebes began operations from yesterday.

In addition to the usual open-cut mining, special pits will be dug at various places to increase the production, it is understood.

Production of Coal in U.S. Now at Complete Standstill

SITUATION SERIOUS

Connally to Introduce Bill Outlawing All Walk-Outs In Wartime

With John L. Lewis ordering 450,000 coal miners to walk out on strike on Friday night, Franklin Roosevelt on Saturday issued an order to Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, to take over the strike-afflicted mines, according to a May 1 Domei report from Buenos Aires. The report further revealed that the government has already begun taking over some of the mines.

Under orders from John L. Lewis 450,000 miners belonging to the miners' union ceased work on Friday night. As 80,000 bituminous coal miners who had struck separately joined these miners, and total of coal miners on strike reaches more than half a million. Coal mining in America has thus become completely paralyzed, causing Roosevelt to declare, "The production of coal in America, except from a small number of mines, is at a complete standstill. And the nation now stands faced with a serious crisis."

Immediately after the coal miners walked out, Roosevelt, keeping to his earlier plans, called out the army and without losing time began to take over the unworked mines. With armed troops streaming into the mining areas, an ugly atmosphere of resentment and hate prevails throughout the strike districts. By being ordered by Roosevelt to take over the mines, Ickes now holds supreme control over the production, sales, and distribution of coal throughout America. Ickes also is empowered to use the militia whenever necessary.

No open clashes have yet been reported between the troops and the strikers but the strikers show bitter resentment and the situation is pregnant with ominous possibilities of bloodshed. Several mining sections have been occupied by army troops who are patrolling and guarding them. Roosevelt's orders to take over the mines also is reported to include not only the mines where the miners have struck but also those where there are possibilities of a possible strike.

Crisis Is Serious

As a result of the widespread coal strike America's war industries now face a serious crisis. The government has declared optimistically that with present coal stocks industry will be able to operate from two weeks to two months. However, the plants of U.S. Steel and the other steel mills in Pitsburg have only four days' supply and will be forced to close down if the coal supply does not come in.

With the coal strike threatening America's production of war supplies, papers throughout America on Saturday took up the strike problem and pointed out the crisis it was causing in the war industries. Together they denounced Lewis and bitterly labeled him as unpatriotic. Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, also bitterly asserted, "Lewis may succeed in obstructing the sending of war supplies to the anti-Axis nations."

Prentiss Brown, chief of the price adjustment bureau, denounced Lewis and his faction and in support of the government's steps said, "A two-dollar a day raise in wages as demanded by the strikers, if effected, would cause a rise in prices and a rise in living costs. And if the miners' demands were accepted then other industrial workers and farm workers too will demand an increase in pay." The New York Times on Sunday pointed out that the wages paid to the coal miners already were higher than those paid to other industrial worders. The Baltimore Sun asserted, "John L. Lewis is blinded by his hatred for Roosevelt and it is useless to negotiate with him."

In an attempt to do something to remedy the disastrous situation Roosevelt is scheduled to deliver a broadcast speech on Sunday night in which he will call upon the miners' "spirit of patriotism." On Sunday Roosevelt bitterly criticized the miners and declared, "This is a serious crisis. This strike is one which obstructs directly America's war efforts

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NANKING'S PROGRESS IN 3 YEARS LAUDED

Consolidates Position as One Of Leading Independent Nations of East Asia

During the three years since its return to the capital at Nanking, the National Government of China has achieved much success and consolidated its position as one of the foremost independent nations in the family of nations, reports Central Press Service.

Never has a unified Chinese Government in the past 100 years acquired such international respect as the National Government did during the short space of three years.

The successes which the National Government achieved in the fields of international diplomacy, financial administration as well as consolidation of its political power may be reviewed as follows:

During the first year since its return to Nanking beginning with March 30, 1940, all efforts of the National Government were directed toward concluding a basic treaty with Japan in order that a foundation of permanent relations between the two countries may be firmly laid.

Treaty With Japan

Negotiations between Chinese and Japanese diplomats began in Nanking in July of 1940, which quickly led to the epoch-making treaty of November 30, marking the turning point in the history of East Asia. This historic document is termed "The Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations Between China and Japan" and is all that its name imply.

Simultaneous with the conclusion of this treaty, a Joint Declaration was made by the Governments of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. In this declaration, the fundamental policies of the three countries with respect to one another were enunciated.

The year 1940, the first since the National Government returned to its seat at Nanking, was termed by President Wang Ching-wei as the "Treaty-Negotiating Year."

On February 29 of the following year, President Wang officially assumed his duties as President of the National Government, and at this point the foundation of the National Government may be said to have been firmly laid.

The second year, which the President called the "Treaty Practising Year" proved to be very eventful for the National Government and saw the fruitful results of the efforts of the preceding year.

The East Asia League in China was inaugurated in February of 1942 to develop the principles of the Peace Movement as the basis for building up a New Order in East Asia.

Reserve Bank Setup

In the field of financial administration, the Central Reserve Bank was established in Nanking on January 6, 1941. On May 11 of the same year, the Rural Pacification Commission was inaugurated with a view to purging the body politic of all remaining communistic influences from the people.

Working rapidly from the very beginning, the first period of the Rural Pacification Campaign, commencing with July 1, and centered in the Soochow area, and within the short space of a few months, this new campaign proved highly successful and contributed substantially toward ensuring the general security of the public.

In the autumn of the same year, despite the repeated diplomatic and economic pressure exerted on Japan by Britain and the United States, the National Government was not in the least effected, but Sino-Japanese amity and political and economic cooperation became more and more close.

In view of the steadily worsening international situation, President Wang visited Japan on a good will mission. Following his return, the administrative machinery of the National Government was readjusted and strengthened in preparation for the later international crisis. This readjustment was completed on August 16.

Shortly after the President's return, formal recognition of the National Government was acknowledged by eight foreign Governments including Germany, Italy, Hungary, Denmark and other Axis nations. The National Government thus earned its legitimate status as an equal of other countries in the family of nations.

Fight Against Communism

The National Government also identified itself with the Anti-Comintern Pact, and became one of the main props in the anti-Comintern camp. The Government, as a matter of fact, on its return to the capital in 1940 at once declared as one of its aims the eradication of Communism in China, as witness its platform: "Peace, Anti-Communism and Reconstruction."

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the position of the National Government became all the more important because of its duties behind the front lines, and to make clear its position the Government declared it was in the struggle on the side of Japan in the spirit of "Live and Die."

In the following spring, President Wang began the New Citizens' Movement for the spiritual rebirth and rectification of the Chinese people. This campaign was to compliment the Rural Pacification Campaign. These two campaigns featured the principal internal policies of the National Government for the year 1942, while no efforts were spared in eradicating the remaining Anglo-American influences in China.

The state visit of President Wang to Manchoukuo in May, 1942, and the official visit of Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi and Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai to Japan in the summer, together with the return visits paid to the National Government by high Japanese Government officials in the autumn of that year also had far-reaching effects in shaping the future relations between the three East Asiatic brother nations.

On May 27, the National Government officially banned the circulation of the old "Fapi" issued by the Chungking regime whereby the economic position of the Central Reserve Bank notes was greatly strengthened and it became the sole legitimate currency of Central China.

To Crush Chungking

While the Chungking regime was continuing its policy of cooperating with Anglo-American Powers and providing a base for massacring the Chinese people, President Wang, at a reception of Chinese and Japanese newspapermen on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, declared that "only by crushing the Chungking regime can peace be realized."

During this year, while Japan succeeded in wiping out all Anglo-American influences from the Co-Prosperity Sphere in record time, she also embarked upon a new policy with China and has exerted more efforts to help China become independent and free.

On December 20, 1942, President Wang paid another visit to Tokyo. At a conference with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the question of China's voluntary entry into the War of Greater East Asia was brought up by President Wang, and it was met with the hearty appreciation of the Japanese Prime Minister, who was much impressed with the attitude of President Wang.

On January 9, 1943, the National Government formally entered the War of Greater East Asia against the United States and the British Empire "to settle their century-old imperialistic account with the Chinese."

Following this historic declaration of war, the prestige of the National Government progressed even more rapidly, and the international status and political power of the National Government also rose.

Japan Relinquishes Rights

On the day when the National Government declared war on Britain and America, the Japanese Government concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government to retrocede the foreign concessions in China and to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China. Enemy properties and estates in China were also handed over to the National Government by the Japanese military authorities.

The National Government then began to place all its administrative policies on a war-time basis, in order to prosecute successfully the all-out war with the Anglo-American aggressors.

In full accord with this wartime economic policy, the All-China Commercial Control General Association was established at Shanghai in March of this year and with it came the relaxation and lifting of the ban hitherto exercised on commodity transportations in Central and South China.

On March 22, an agreement was reached between the Chinese and Japanese Governments regarding the formal return of the Legation Quarter in Peking.

Simultaneously, the suspension of new issuance of military scrip by the Japanese authorities as a further measure to help China financially was also announced in late March.

All these major achievements of the National Government during the past three years have culminated in making China a virtually independent sovereign State.

U.S. CUTS TRAINING OF NAVAL OFFICERS

Men With 15 Weeks of Drilling Accepted

Losing not only innumerable warships but an appalling number of fighting personnel as well during the course of its long string of losing battles, the United States navy has now decided to train "substitute" officers over a period of 15 weeks, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei on April 30.

To train more naval officers to replace the mounting list of those who are killed, it was recently decided to shorten the years of study at the Naval Academy. Now, the navy has decided to accept as officers citizens with a fundamental knowledge of the navy who have undergone a training of only 15 weeks.

At a ceremony, in which 980 of these substitute officers were given their commissions, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox admitted that the United States navy was suffering from a serious shortage of officers and declared: "Among the naval officers in the near future, there will only be 10 per cent of those who have received the regular type of training."

U.S. WRITER BARES SOVIET'S WAR AIMS

Demaree Bess, in Saturday Evening Post, Says Americans on Wrong Track

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, April 30.—Demaree Bess, former Moscow representative and at present political correspondent of the Saturday Evening Post who is regarded in the United States as one of the best experts in matters concerning Soviet Russia, deals in the Post with post-war plans of which the Americans, according to him have an altogether wrong idea. The world will not act in accordance with the wishes of the United States, Bess emphasizes. He says the Soviet Union will be the leading power after the war. Bess in this connection stresses that Roosevelt long before Pearl Harbor had worked hand-in-hand with the Soviet Union. As early as in August 1941 Roosevelt officially encouraged the Soviets to offer resistance against Germany and immediately supplied them with war material. In his promises to Stalin, although the United States was not at war at that time, Roosevelt went as far as belligerent Britain. The aircraft and tanks which the Soviets received prior to the blow dealt against Pearl Harbor, had been of a certain value to them. Many Americans, even those in leading positions, were of the opinion that Soviet Russia would assist the United States in the fight against Japan once Germany would be defeated and would likewise fully agree with the American post-war plans.

Was Dangerous Assumption

This, however, was a dangerous assumption which was in no way supported by facts. The most important fact to remember in this connection was that the Soviet Union had probably the most independent government in the world. Stalin had not entered any engagements either in Europe or in Asia. His consent to the commonplaces of the Atlantic Charter was simply friendly though in no way a binding gesture for him.

The Soviets had never made any concessions. On the contrary they expected the others to make concessions on their behalf, such as the recognition of their claims on the Baltic countries and on parts of Finland and Rumania. They likewise insisted on a later settlement of the Polish border disputes.

Actual Facts Ignored

Bess in this connection draws attention to the danger which could become acute by Stalin's intensification of the spreading of pan-Slavic ideas. The more nationalistic Soviet Russia becomes, the more efforts will be made by her leaders to consolidate their influence in the European countries, bordering on the Soviet Union. This is what post-war Europe would look like, writes Bess.

All plans of the Anglo-Americans and of the London exile governments were made without taking actual facts into the least consideration. Soviet Russia would play the leading part in the victory of the "allies" whilst the Anglo-Americans would have to continue the war against Japan. In conclusion Bess emphasizes that people in the United States did not yet realize what would happen later on. The Soviet aims, however, were perfectly clear. The Soviets are not only fighting for their country but also for the general establishment of the Soviet system which, as Bess declares, is by no means a simple modification of American democracy or free world trade, as many Americans think.

Thailand Recognizes Croatia

The Thai Government has formally recognized Croatia as an independent State, the Croatian Government announced on Saturday, according to Domei reports from Agram. The note of the Thai Government to Croatia reads as follows:

"Thailand has decided to formally recognize Croatia, and to establish formal diplomatic relations with that country, thus proving the friendly attitude of Thailand toward the independent State of Croatia."

Indomitable Commissioned

The British Admiralty announced that the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier, Indomitable, was put into service, and had already transported Hurricane planes to Ceylon, with Rear-Admiral Arthur Lester as the commander, according to Domei reports from London.

Press Comments

Sunday, May 2, 1943.

ASAHI—Plan to Air-raid Japan Smashed; Importance of Soviet-Polish Controversy

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Break in American Resistance Front

Plan to Air-Raid Japan Smashed

ASAHI—Imperial Army Air Forces raided the airfield at Yunnan-i on April 26 and 28, and smashed American planes assembled there. Enemy air forces in China had been increasing their strength since the latter part of March, and particularly gave special efforts in reviving airfields in the foremost line, with the Yunnan-i airfield as the base. But learning this plan of the enemy, Japanese Air Units smashed the enemy's base, and thus made their plan to air-raid Japan impossible. This great achievement of the army air units impresses us extremely.

The recent air raids have obtained the great material results of smashing 46 enemy planes, but their psychological effect is much greater. Just at this moment, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, commander-in-chief of the American Air forces in China, and Major-General Clair Chenault, commander of the United States 16th Air Squadron in Chungking, reached Washington for the specific purpose of demanding reinforcements of American air forces in China.

Because British forces suffered serious defeats in the Arakan front, Burma, Chungking has come to demand the revision of the anti-Axis tactics in the Pacific front. But what Chungking needs and asks are airplanes and more airplanes. The American groundless protest against the punishment of American pilots who raided Tokyo for the purpose of inciting the American people to war consciousness, has utterly failed and had even the contrary result of making public opinion give more importance to the Pacific front. Thus it is now demanded by the American public that the Casablanca principle which emphasizes the European front be revised. It is not difficult to imagine that with the return of American air force commanders in China, the demand for increasing the aid to Chungking will be greatly urged. But the recent smashing of American planes in the Chungking's air base has also smashed American public opinion's demand for giving importance to the Pacific front.

Admiral Harry Yarnell, former commander of the Asiatic fleet, once said that to defeat Japan there is no other way but to attack Japan from China. No matter how much the United States may desire to strengthen her air forces in China, their planes will be smashed.

Japan's pressure on Chungking is just as sure as gravity, as former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to Tokyo had remarked. Thus, the American public will realize how impossible it is to attack Japan. On the other hand, Chungking will be disappointed with the future of the anti-Japanese resistance, while its distrust and dissatisfaction with anti-Axis nations will increase. In this sense, our recent raid on Yunnan-i has driven a great wedge into the enemy's front.

Importance of Soviet-Polish Controversy

ASAHI—The disturbances caused by the sudden severance of diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish regime by the Soviet Union cannot be easily suppressed, despite the eager attempt of Britain. This development was directly caused by the story of the massacre of Polish officers, but the Soviet-Polish relation is fated to come to a rupture sooner or later. The historic Polish-Soviet controversy has just reappeared when it is most unfavorable to Britain and the United States.

It is quite difficult to settle the basic cause that led to the present development. Even with the ability of British Foreign Secretary Eden, a satisfactory settlement of this question will be difficult. Even a temporary patching-up of the situation will be possible only by the extreme pressure by Britain on the refugee Polish regime.

In addition of the massacre case, the Polish boundary question must be considered. According to the statement issued by the refugee Polish government on the evening of April 28, it seems that the Polish regime is still insisting upon the present boundary line as of September 1, 1939 or as designated by the Versailles Treaty. Thus it will not be wrong to believe that the Polish regime does not intend to recognize the new boundary under the German-Soviet Boundary Agreement signed on September 29, 1939.

Yet, both Britain and the United States must be eager to suppress the boundary question from coming to the fore, in handling the present Soviet-Polish question. Then there is the religious difficulty. Soviets are Greek Catholics, while Poles are Roman Catholics, and on that account for more than ten centuries they have never become friendly.

Then, there is also the importance of what position the United States and Britain intend to give the Soviet Union in the future political structure of Europe. If these two nations intend to sacrifice Poland to favor the Soviet Union, it is to be most closely watched from the standpoint of the future political structure of the European continent.

Break in American Resistance Front

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In the United States are occuring events that are quite difficult for Japanese people to understand. One of them is the general strike of mine workers that started at midnight, April 30. Despite the repeated threats and requests of President Roosevelt they dared to go out on strike. It shows that there is ill-feeling between President Roosevelt and the American workers. It is a development worthy of our utmost attention as it reveals the greatest defect in the war structure of the United States.

The strike that broke out in Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, on December 30 last had led to the present general strike. Ever since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States industry has ever been threatened by great strikes. The fundamental cause is, of course, the American worker's conception of the State, and their conception of war from that standpoint, but the direct cause is the contradiction between President Roosevelt's wage policy and inflation. The principle of the wage policy of the present Government was announced on April 8 this year. Under this law wages are pegged. It is only recognized that wages may be increased with the limit of 15 per cent, as the commodity price rise was 15 per cent between January, 1941 and May, 1942. But no consideration is given to the unrest caused by the price advance since May, 1942. Despite the price pegging law, the livelihood of American workers has become very difficult due to the ever advancing prices.

Labor troubles that occured since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were most numerous in shipbuilding, airplane manufacturing, iron and steel manufacturing, coal mining and other important heavy industries. This may be said to be a great weakness in the structure of the United States which is so much depending on her vast production capacity.

John Lewis was once a supporter of President Roosevelt's New Deal, but after the inauguration of the President for the third term, he became a strong enemy of the President.

The present coal miners' strike is revealing the American people's lack of understanding of the war policy of President Roosevelt. This has become an important factor in causing the social unrest in the United States. We do not desire to fall into the habit of over estimating such a development in our enemy, but we must notice it as a crack in the enemy's defense.

THAI ARMY UNIT ROUTS FOE

Enemy Given Big Blow in Fight At Saharatthalderm

Domei

BANGKOK, May 1.—A reconnoitering unit of the Thai Army, operating in the Shan States, encountered and repulsed an enemy force on April 2, near the border region of Saharatthaiderm, the Supreme Headquarters of the Thai Defense Army announced at 10 a.m. today.

The communique follows:

"On April 2, a reconnoitering unit of our army encountered and engaged the enemy in the border region of Saharatthaiderm. The enemy fled, leaving behind a number of dead bodies. No loss was sustained by our side and we captured a number of arms."

AUSSIES WELL CARED FOR

Treatment of Australian Captives Here Said Satisfactory

The satisfactory treatment of Australian war prisoners detained in Japan was reported by the Australian Red Cross Society in its statement issued May 1, according to Domei reports from Lisbon.

The announcement of the Australian Red Cross Society regarding war prisoners in Japan follows:

"According to information reaching the Australian Red Cross Society from various sources, a certain number of Australian officers is now being held as war prisoners at Zentsuji, Japan. The treatment accorded to them by the Japanese Army authorities is satisfactory, the condition of their health is excellent and the supplies allowed to them have been increased recently.

20 FILIPINO YOUTHS TO STUDY IN JAPAN

Endorsed by Asiatic Affairs Ministry to Train Capable Leaders for P.I.

Domei

MANILA, April 30.—More than 20 Filipino youths, including some police officers, will be selected in the near future by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines to be sent to Japan for study at the request of the Japanese Government.

Beginning from May 1, a Selection Committee of the Japanese Military Administration will select young men for the privilege out of 40 candidates (graduates of secondary schools between the ages of 17 and 20) recommended by the various department heads of the Philippine Executive Commission and of the Military Administration.

The sending of these youths to Japan for study is part of the program of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs for training promising young men in the various regions of Greater East Asia into capable leaders by educating them in Japan in the fields of Japanese spirit, arts and science.

On March 7, the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the persons selected for education in Japan will enter a preparatory training camp, where they will receive preparatory instruction for two months in the Japanese language, Japanese manners and customs, Japanese conditions, group training, labor service and other matters under strict discipline. Following the completion of this training, they will depart for Japan.

Key Points in Tunisia Taken by Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

their general offensive against the sector around the mouth of the Kuban River on Wednesday, the Red forces still continue to attack persistently and bitter fighting rages between the Soviet forces and those of the Axis at a sector midpoint between the northwestern end of the Caucasus Range and the Kuban River, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

The Axis Forces in the area are afflicting appalling losses on the Soviet forces. On Thursday night a small detachment of Rumanian mountain troops surprise-raided and smashed a battalion of Red troops. At the same time the Slovakian air force, cooperating with the Luftwaffe, shot down 35 Soviet aircraft in the battle area.

On Friday the Soviet forces made 11 attempts to seize a strategic position but were each time hurled back by the Axis forces. German and Rumanian units also counter-attacked an advance Red position and destroyed 29 tanks. In another area the German forces in the past two days annihilated several companies of Soviet troops, captured 250 of them and took numerous weapons. Only minor skirmishes are reported in the other sectors. During the last 30 days the Axis air force has shot down 41 Soviet warplanes.

Coal Miners in U.S. Stage Huge Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

and this coal crisis brought about by the laborers' anti-government attitude is equal to a disastrous defeat on the battlefield."

The serious situation caused by the strike has brought labor problems again to the fore, with the Senate scheduled to discuss the whole labor question on Monday. At the session it is reported that Democrat Tom Connally will propose a bill outlawing all strikes in wartime. It is believed that with developments the government will soon move to place all laborers under its direct control.

48-Hour System Ordered

Chairman Paul MacNutt of the United States War Manpower Commission ordered Saturday all steel manufacturing plants in the United States to adopt the 48 hours a week system, beginning June 1, it is reported from Buenos Aires by Domei.

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AVIATION GASOLINE SHORTAGE HITS U.S.

Nelson Admits Before Senate Committee

With America's war industries breaking down because of miscarriages in production plans and lack of control over various productive bodies, Donald Nelson, Wartime Production chief, pointed out on Friday at the meeting of the Senate committee investigating munitions capacity that there existed a severe shortage of aviation gasoline, according to an April 30 Domei report from Buenos Aires.

Said Nelson, "The American army at present is suffering from an acute shortage of aviation gasoline. This is because the army authorities made a mistake in calculating consumption. America at the present is sending the Soviets seven percent of America's total output of aviation gasoline, and the army air corps at home and on the various fronts, including the Pacific, are suffering from an acute lack of fuel."

At the same meeting the commander of the army supply division Brereton Summerville confessed that the adjustment of munitions was not going along smoothly. He said, "Since the requirements of the troops on the fronts overseas have to be filled, necessary equipment does not go around to all the soldiers undergoing training at home. And this situation will last about a year."

U.S. SEVERS RELATIONS WITH MARTINIQUE ISLE

Diplomatic Ties Cut Because Admiral Robert Is Still Pro. Vichy, Says Knox

The United States Government has severed diplomatic relations with Martinique Island, as Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner of the French Territory of Martinique Island, is still faithfully supporting the Vichy Government. In this connection United States Secretary of Navy Frank Knox issued the following statement to the press on April 30, according to Domei reports from Lisbon.

"I cannot state what step the United States will take regarding French warships and vessels now lying at anchor in the waters of Martinique Island now that diplomatic relations have been cut. However, the United States naval forces are now patrolling the neighborhood of the island, and watchers there will immediately report whenever anything develops.

"At present six French oil tankers, two merchant vessels, the aircraft carrier Bearn (25,000 tons), the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc (6,496 tons), and the cruiser Emile Bertin (5,886 tons) are lying at anchor in the waters of Martinique Island. Already a portion of the French fleet has been sent to Casablanca and placed under the command of the American navy.

"Concerning the notice severing diplomatic relations with Martinique Island, the United States Government has not yet received any reply."

U.S. Bares Lease-Lend Figures

The total amount of important war materials sent abroad by the United States under the Lease-Lend Law has reached $10,319,000,000 of which arms and munitions took up 55 per cent, manufactured products 27 per cent, provisions-15 per cent and other agricultural products 3 per cent, Lease-Lend Administrator Edward Stettinius announced at Washington on Saturday, according to Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

It was also revealed that the Soviet Union received the largest quantity of goods under the Lease-Lend Law, with England second on the list.

SIGNAL FOR ATTACK BY HITLER AWAITED

(Continued from Page 1)

to Kharkov has been restored to the position as it stood towards the end of the winter season two years ago by the recapture of the areas taken by the Soviet side in the present winter offensive.

2. As a result of the abandonment of the Rjev and Kursk sectors the front line as it stood towards the end of last winter has undergone some change.

The most noteworthy fact is that all sections extending from the east of Taganrog to the Leningrad encirclement position are united along a long line and that part of this line has been fortified most strongly. This gives an important suggestion in observing the forthcoming Hitler strategy. From which section the German offensive will be commenced may be imagined to some extent.

The next question is the time for the commencement of the proposed offensive. A German paper dated April 27 reported: "Large army corps and strong reserve forces fully equipped with war materials of various kinds lie in wait for a chance with an offensive as well as defensive position."

As is seen from this report, war preparations should be regarded as having been completed. Decision on the time for the starting of operations rests on Reichsfuehrer Hitler. He will decide it by watching the move of the Red Army, the situation of the Tunisian and other fronts and the strategy and scale of the summer offensive. But it may be said at least that the opportunity is nearing every week.

MANCHOU BANK HEAD SET

Nishiyama Succeeds Kan Chao-hsi As New Governor

Domei

HSINKING, May 2.—Tsutomu Nishiyama, former overseas Commissioner of the Finance Ministry, has been selected to succeed Kan Chao-hsi, Governor of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo whose term of office expired today.

It has also been reported that Hsu Sha-ching, former Governor of Mukden Province, has been appointed Vice-Governor succeeding Kikutaro Osawa whose term of office expired at the same time.

Japanese Capture Tatsihwochen Fort

(Continued from Page 1)

want, but the American flight officers are indulging in minor disputes. This resentment has been increased by the fact that American fliers are always defeated by Japanese fliers whenever they raid the peace zones under the jurisdiction of the National Government, observers pointed out.

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Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII

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Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment, one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

Chapter III

The Singapore Herald first appeared in the streets on April 11, 1939, with a news-beat—Mussolini had marched into Albania. This scoop, obtained through the wire facilities of the International News Service, symbolized the brief but colorful career of the newspaper, for it established a record of outstanding scoops.

But International News Service facilities were available for only 24 hours. Immediately after the news-scroop, Reuters, which had hitherto maintained a strict news monopoly in Singapore, swung into action in London and as a consequence, International News Service was forced to cancel their contract with the Herald after the first day. Reuters, stodgy, slow official British news service, was all we had. Even the Domei News Service was not allowed in Singapore but there was an Eastern News Service put out jointly by Domei and the Japanese Consulate-General. This greatly helped us in obtaining East Asia news for our newspaper.

The Singapore Herald was housed in a three-storeyed building on Robinson Road next to a Chinese newspaper and just down the road from the Malaya Tribune while the Straits Times was on the next street behind us.

The publisher of the newspaper was Shohei Nagao, who was editor and publisher as well of the Japanese newspaper, Singapore Nippon. In addition to one other Japanese and myself, the rest of the staff was composed of one Englishman as sub-editor, Eurasian, Chinese and Indian reporters and Malai copy-boys.

In the composing room, there were Tamil Indian linotype operators, Singhalese (Ceylon), compositors, a Chinese printer, a Malai engineer and a Ceylonese foreman. The Singapore Herald staff had been carefully selected—every nationality was represented.

There were only two linotype machines originally although we purchased two more later. There was a flat-bed press and a rotary machine purchased from Japan. As for equipment, while initially we had very little, slowly we acquired more so that just before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Singapore Herald was fully equipped to put out a good eight-page newspaper.

In addition there was sufficient news-print stock and after the war had swept through Norway, additional newspaper had been purchased from Canada so that we had enough stock on hand for two years. (This certainly proved useful after the Japanese occupied Singapore. Immediately after declaration of war, the British had auctioned all our stock and equipment which was purchased by the Straits Times. And after my return to new-born Shonan when I became editor of the Shonan Shimbun's English edition, I found my stock and equipment there. Such are the queer circumstances of this war).

In the spring of 1939, there were four other English newspapers in Singapore. The Malaya Tribune published an afternoon edition every day and a Morning Tribune

Then there was the erstwhile aristocrat of the Singapore newspaper world—the Straits Times which appeared every weekday afternoon with its affiliates, the Sunday Times and the morning Singapore Free Press. The Singapore Free Press had formerly been a vigorous independent newspaper but had been bought out by the heavily-subsidized Straits Times.

The Straits Times was owned by the British business interests in Singapore—much as the Calcutta Statesman represented the capitalists in India and the North China Daily News reflected the selfish interests of the Shanghai taipans. Most of the editorials in the Straits Times, although written by the editor and publisher, George W. Seabridge, were in reality discussed and planned at the Singapore Club by the representatives of the big British business represented in Malai—the tin, rubber and importing firms.

Thus, it often happened that the opinions in the Straits Times did not always express official British views whereas the Singapore Free Press always tried to reflect the opinions of London.

The Malaya Tribune and the Morning Tribune had originally been launched as a local-owned enterprise with Chinese and Eurasian capital. But, due to a series of incompetent managers, the Malaya Tribune had never made money. Consequently it fell prey to the business acumen of a group of Jews who invested heavily in the red-ink newspaper and who installed a Jewish general manager E. M. Glover—who was not a newspaperman but a Jewish entrepreneur, a fact which was clearly apparent in its policies.

Chinese capital remained in the Tribune Company but as soon as one of the Chinese wanted to sell out, the Jews were ready to buy. However, it was the Chinese capital that remained coupled with Jewish greed that made the Malaya Tribune prostitute itself to Chungking propaganda.

On the whole, the Malaya Tribune was a poorly edited newspaper. In its endeavor to please both its Jewish management and Chungking support, the Tribune was at best a cheap, sensational journal.

There were only one or two British journalists on the Tribune staff and two young Chinese who had been to Chungking. They plastered the newspaper with inaccurate Central News reports. The rest of the staff were made up of Chinese, Eurasians and Indians.

Thus, with the British interests firmly entrenched in the Straits Times—Singapore Free Press combine, the Singapore Herald saw its golden opportunity to push the Tribune group with its insidious Chungking propaganda, off the streets.

That was why the Singapore Herald had been founded, to balance the lopsided propaganda regarding the China Affair which appeared in the Malaya Tribune and to counter the British opinion expressed in the Times and Free Press.

The Singapore newspaper war was on.

The Straits Times had greeted the first edition of the Singapore Herald with a thundering editorial denouncing the Japanese "invasion" into Singapore. Their editor condemned what he called a Japanese propaganda newspaper coming into Malaya.

The Singapore Herald countered with an editorial explaining that its purpose was to present a newspaper to the Singapore public unbiased and fair in its presentation of news. We impressed the public and our contemporaries that there was ample room for another newspaper in Singapore.

The Axis Consuls in Singapore evinced interest in the Singapore Herald and soon Transocean, Stefani and Havas news were added to our news facilities while, from time to time, articles of interest were sent by the German and Italian consulates. However, this arrangement was terminated upon the outbreak of war in Europe.

With Britain's declaration of war on Germany, public interest in newspapers soared. The Singapore Herald was usually first on the streets with a war news extra and consequently the street sales of the newspaper began to mount.

It was about this time that the Singapore Herald scooped its competitors and officialdom with an interesting news item.

This is how it happened.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Asahi Shimbun and the Osaka Mainichi negotiated for newsreel films of the war through their representatives in London. I was asked by the Mainichi correspondent in Singapore to act as interpreter when he met a certain Mr. Scott of the British Foreign Office who was bringing the newsreel films to Singapore by air. Learning that the party in question was staying at Government House, I telephoned him and he agreed to come to the Japanese hotel.

At the appointed hour, the Governor's limousine with the British Crown plainly marked and two liveried chauffeurs, rolled up in front of the hotel. At that time, the fact that this Scott stayed with the Governor and had use of the Governor's private motor-car made me realize that Scott must be some one of importance. Visiting cards were exchanged and I noted with surprise that R. H. Scott was Director-General, Far Eastern Bureau of the British Ministry of Information.

After the necessary negotiations had been completed with regard to the news films for the Osaka Mainichi, I asked him regarding his work. Scott said that he had just come out to build up the British Ministry of Information organization in the Far East and that he would travel on to Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo. He intimated that he would establish his headquarters either at Hongkong or Singapore but most likely in Singapore where he would direct activities.

(Later I confirmed that this same Scott was the chief of Britain's extensive espionage system in the Far East. In Tokyo, Vere Redman was the chief agent who was directed by Scott and all information gleaned by Scott's agents in Shanghai, Hongkong and Tokyo were reported to Singapore.)

He consented to pose for a news picture when I told him I would like to write an article concerning his work. The story and picture was spread in the next edition of the Singapore Herald. Meanwhile, R. H. Scott had already left for Hongkong by plane.

Then the fireworks started. Telephone calls kept coming in. Rival reporters, the Press Censor and the Director of the Singapore Department of Information telephoned.

Director Peet of the Department of Information confessed that the editor of the Straits Times had been furious because the Singapore Herald had scored a news-beat on the Scott story.

It was still an official secret—this story of the Ministry of Information in the Far East, Peet said, and he intimated that the Singapore Herald had gotten into some serious trouble.

How is it, I asked him, that Scott had allowed me to interview him and even posed for a news photo. If Scott had been willing to even talk to a Japanese newspaperman, it couldn't be an official secret—Scott had even given his consent. Write to Scott in Hongkong for verification, I told him. At the Press censor, I repeated the same facts.

Returning to the office, I wrote post-haste to Scott, informing him of the developments and the narrow-mindedness of the British press who wanted to stir up trouble because they had been scooped. I even enclosed a clipping of the item and his picture. I received no reply from Scott directly but in two or three days, the Director of Information called on the telephone and asked me to call at his office.

Peet, former Straits Times assistant editor, apologised for the misunderstanding and assured me that there was nothing wrong. Evidently, Scott had put things right with the Singapore officials. Peet, even congratulated me on the news-beat that I had scored over the Straits Times.

This was just one incident in which the Herald had outwitted the British rivals. These scoops continued to boost the street sales of the Singapore Herald.

Shortly afterwards, I took complete charge of the newspaper as managing editor. In order to enable the newspaper to serve the Japanese more usefully, it must put more emphasis on East Asia news, I determined.

One of my first acts was to fire the incompetent Englishman—who immediately went over to the Malaya Tribune. The Straits Times and Malaya Tribune were raided for some good Asiatic newspapermen, for I wanted a bigger, better staff. Finally, the services of a Burmese, Ceylon Eurasian and a Singapore-born Chinese were obtained. They all liked the all-Asiatic policy of the Singapore Herald, for they had had bitter experiences with prejudice and discrimination on the Tribune and Times.

Thus reinforced, the Herald launched a more vigorous, more pro-Japanese policy. A series of conferences with the Press Censor followed. I talked with the Director of Information. Objection had been raised in certain quarters concerning the handling and play-up of war news but I convinced them that I had done nothing wrong.

Then began a bitter period of out-and-out rivalry between the fast-rising Singapore Herald, the Malaya Tribune and the Strait Times. In news, and in sales, the three newspapers were fighting hard.

The Singapore Herald had been popular with the British soldiers and sailors since the three-cent price was within range of the enlisted man's pay. Furthermore, since the Singapore Herald as the only evening newspaper had later news, it appealed to the crowds, both military and civilian, who came into town to the cinemas and restaurants.

One of the business staff was an alert Malai-born Chinese who obtained a permit for news-venders to go into the army barracks to sell the Singapore Herald. In addition, although wartime regulations were being enforced, a permit was obtained for Herald newsboys to go into the Singapore Harbor Board area, prohibited to the general public. Thus to incoming troops, the Singapore Herald was the first English newspaper that greeted them on their arrival.

Fearing our growing-popularity, especially among the British soldiers, the Straits Times then perpetrated the first of the dastardly blows directed against the newspaper. They had appeared with an editorial in which they accused the military authorities of allowing a Japanese-owned propaganda newspaper to circulate among the British soldiers. The British Commander-in-Chief denied the Straits Times allegations in an official letter to the editor. Then, by a ruse, the Straits Times obtained the permit carried by the Herald newsboy in order to gain admission into Alexandria barracks. They made a photograph of the pass and a facsimile appeared in the next edition of the Straits Times together with the letter from the Commander-in-Chief denying that the Singapore Herald had permission to go into the barracks and the harbor defense areas. Confronted with this, the British officials had no alternative than to cancel the permit.

However, the Singapore Herald was not beaten. We continued to outwit the British and the Straits Times at every opportunity.

During the Anglo-French defense conference which was held at Singapore, there was the strictest restriction on news and particularly on photographs of the conference. Official announcements and photographs would be released after the conference, the Press had been informed.

One day, a Chinese newspaper friend revealed that there was a British officer who was peddling pictures of the defense conference but that his newspaper was afraid to use them. This officer—who turned out to be Lieutenant Dobbie, Aide-de-Camp to his father, Major-General Dobbie, then General Officer Commanding British Troops in Malaya was only too glad to sell the photos. It seemed that his hobby was photography and he had taken some good pictures of the defense conference and thought that the newspapers would be interested.

The whole lot was immediately purchased and he was told to get more pictures—we would buy them all. He gave his assurance that there would be no difficulty with the censors and so the next day the Singapore Herald splashed three pictures of the actual conference while the Straits Times had only the pictures of the French officials who were present.

What angered the Straits Times more than anything was the fact that they knew how the Singapore Herald had obtained the pictures but then could not expose the G.O.C. and his son to public ridicule. We had them there.

When Hitler launched his Western offensive against the lowlands, the Singapore Herald beat the Straits Times and the Malaya Tribune to the streets by more than an hour and 15 minutes. It so happened that the news broke late in the afternoon. Both the Straits Times and the Malaya Tribune appear on the streets at noon while the Singapore Herald came out around 3 p.m.

On that particular day, the Singapore Herald had just gone to press when the news of the great German offensive was flashed by Reuters. Immediately the press was stopped and the Herald appeared with a streamer headline and the brief flash announcing that Hitler had marched into Belgium and that the great German offensive on the Western Front had been launched. In fifteen minutes, the paper was ready and on the streets. The newsboys were instructed to the section of town where the Dutch business firms were concentrated. Some of them read the news with a gasp—it was the first news that they had. The Hollanders bought all the newspapers that we could print—and woefully enough it was one hour and 15 minutes before the competitors could get on the streets.

The staff of both the Malaya Tribune and the Straits Times had gone home for the day and there was no-one in the office with authority to order publication. By the time the editor had been located drinking at one of the clubs and had rushed down to the office, the Singapore Herald extra was out on the streets.

The biggest Singapore Herald news beat was the occasion when it scooped the British Ministry of Information on an interview with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who had just arrived in Singapore, to be British Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

His arrival had been covered with news photographers and a host of reporters. Immediately upon his arrival, the Herald's chief reporter was sent to the Services Publicity Bureau with a request for an interview with Brooke-Popham. The reporter was referred to a secretary. On making his request, the reporter was told that he would have to wait his turn. His application would be filed in order.

The next day, Brooke-Popham settled down to office routine and on the calendar was the request by the Singapore Herald for an interview. He granted the interview not knowing of course, that the Herald was a Japanese-owned newspaper.

The chief reporter had been well-coached on the questions he was to ask the Commander-in-Chief, and so in the ten minute interview, Brooke-Popham told the Singapore Herald that although he was a soldier by profession he was not looking for trouble. If any enemy sought to attack Malai, then his duties were clear but he hoped that there would be peace in the Far East.

That was enough.

The Singapore Herald had delayed publication for the Brooke-Popham interview and we gave it all it was worth. "Brooke-Popham Wants Peace in Far East" was the headline in the Singapore Herald. The foreign correspondents and news agencies flashed this news throughout the world.

The next day, the elaborately-prepared official Brooke-Popham statement was issued by the Ministry of Information which declared that the defenses of Singapore were ready for any attack.

But the damage had already been done.

While Brooke-Popham proved a good source of information to the Press as a whole, Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton who had succeeded Sir Perby Noble as Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Fleet, was entirely different. Layton was a gruff old seadog who did not hesitate to use abusive language against Britain's potential foe. Layton was a tactless seaman who was conceited enough to believe that the British Navy was strong enough to defeat anybody whereas Brooke-Popham fully realized the significance of the situation in the Far East.

Together with the other local reporters and foreign correspondents in Singapore, the Herald reporter was allowed to attend the Naval Press conferences. Whenever a question was asked by the Herald representative, Layton would invariably reply with a blunt, "I don't need to answer your question. You come from that Japanese Singapore Herald, don't you?" But strangely enough, while the Singapore Herald reporter was not allowed a voice in the press conference, he was never refused permission to attend them. As for questions which the Singapore Herald desired to ask, one of the American newspaper correspondents would always kindly oblige for us.

A share of the responsibility for the fall of Singapore rests, not on the shoulders of Brooke-Popham and Percival, but on the stubborn shoulders of Layton.

Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton as Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in the Far East, was senior to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Far East, since the Navy was considered the senior service to both the Army and the R.A.F. So, if there were any decisions which Brooke-Popham desired made, Layton had the final voice.

This was one of the reasons for the weakness of Singapore's defense—lack of cooperation between the Navy on one hand and the Army and R.A.F. on the other.

This fact was most glaringly brought out by Admiral Sir Tom Phillips who succeeded Layton as Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Fleet. For in the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, it was the over-riding of Brooke-Popham's better judgment that sent the two British warships and Admiral Phillips to destruction at the hands of the Nippon Navy.

It was evident that Brooke-Popham and Layton were at loggerheads long before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, both in their temperament and points of view. And now Vice-Admiral Layton commands Ceylon—where again his high-handed manner has already aroused dissension in the island.

Editing the Singapore Herald was at best a hazardous undertaking. Between its mission of serving Nippon's needs, furthering the Axis cause and keeping clear of British censors and officials, the staff had its hands full. Fortunately, it was able to keep going strong until the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

It would be wrong to think however, that the British authorities were not cognizant of the Singapore Herald as a dangerous threat to the security of their Singapore defense. Time and time again, as managing editor, I was called before the censors to explain this article or that caption

Toward the end of its career the British Ministry of Information and the two newspapers, Straits Times and Malaya Tribune, were united in a common front against the Singapore Herald. Repeated editorials were written in the columns of these newspapers warning the public against the Singapore Herald. And yet, the Herald circulation continued to soar.

Several months before the outbreak of the current conflict, I paid a friendly call upon Director Peet of the Singapore Department of Information and Director-General R. H. Scott of the British Ministry of Information, both housed in the 12-storeyed Cathay Building.

"Any official objections to the policy of the Singapore Herald?" I asked Director Peet.

"I think not, so long as you do not run afoul of the censors," he replied.

Continuing the discussion with Director-General Scott, formerly friendly to the Singapore Herald before he realised its position, I found him in an angry mood. So I asked him a pointblank question:

"Do you intend to close down the Singapore Herald?"

His reply was equally as frank.

"No, if I closed down your newspaper now, there would be more of a repercussion throughout the world than if I allowed you to continue."

So, thanking him for the information, I went back to the editing of the Singapore Herald with renewed vigor for, by this time, I had realised that war clouds, now gathering in the Far East, were too ominous to be lightly dismissed.

In these days before the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Singapore Herald editorially urged the United States and Great Britain to carefully weigh the issues. Echoing the policies of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the Singapore Herald firmly declared that Japan desired peace in the Pacific but would fight if the issue was forced.

This point was reiterated from day to day in the editorial columns of the Singapore Herald. The last issue of the Singapore Herald saw a ray of hope in the Washington talks even while there were ominous threats of impending conflict in the air.

The British Custodian of Enemy Property padlocked the doors of the Singapore Herald on December 8, 1941, scarcely two hours after Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain.

Thus was brought to a close the colorful, interesting career of the Singapore Herald which had fought British vested interests for almost two years and eight months and paved the way for the dawn of a new day in Malai under the aegis of the Nippon Forces.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943

Roosevelt's Pilgrimage to Mexico

Just a little more than a week ago President Roosevelt crossed the "unfortified border" and made a pilgrimage down to Mexico. In welcoming the American Chief Executive to his country, the versatile President of Mexico, Senor Manuel Avila Camacho, praised Roosevelt as the "champion of the fundamental human rights," and expressed his desire for a "living-together, free from the perpetual threat which derives from those who seek supremacy in the domestic as well as the foreign field."

Overwhelmed by the "friendly and cordial expressions" of the Mexican President, Roosevelt was no less generous in his praise of Senor Camacho and the Mexican people. "Our two countries," Roosevelt declared, "owe their independence to the fact that your ancestors and mine held the same truths to be worth fighting and dying for . . . We in the United States have listened with admiration and profit to your statements and addresses, Mr. President, and to those of your distinguished foreign minister. We have gained inspiration and strength from your words. . . . . The great Mexican people have their feet set upon a path of ever greater progress so that each citizen may enjoy the greatest possible measure of security and opportunity."

Needless to say the astute American President knew just exactly what to say and how to flatter his immediate "neighbors" on the other side of Rio Grande. It is not proposed here to evaluate the possible effect of his speech from Monterrey, Mexico. Nevertheless, Roosevelt's address deserves a brief remark because of its amazing historical coincidence.

"It is an amazing thing," observed the American President in his Monterrey speech delivered on April 21 last, "to have to realize that nearly thirty-four years have passed since the Chief Executives of our two nations have met face to face." Perhaps the mere meeting of the Chief Executives of the two neighboring states constitutes an "amazing thing" to Roosevelt's mind. If so, it is to be wondered what Roosevelt's amazement would be if he ever realized the outrageous crime committed by American armed forces on Mexican soil exactly twenty-nine years ago on April 21. Indeed, few historical ironies would surpass that high-sounding eulogy exchanged between Messrs. Camacho and Roosevelt at the "historical banquet" as defenders of "common heritage as free men."

It may be recalled that on April 21, 1914, an amazing incident took place which caused complete disillusionment on the part of the Latin Americans "who were led by President Wilson's pre-election speeches and writings to believe that during his administration they would be free to govern themselves without North American interference." On that very day, in compliance with President Wilson's specific order, American marines and bluejackets landed at Vera Cruz, and seized all transportation and communication facilities including the customs house and railroad station. In resisting what Mexicans in Vera Cruz termed "the unlawful landing of American marines," two hundred Mexican men, women and children lost their lives in defense of their national honor and sovereignty.

It is a matter of record that no country has suffered more than Mexico as a result of the imperialistic rivalry between American oil interests and British oil interests. With the backing of their respective governments, the Wall Street money changers and the London capitalists have always resorted to a policy of political intrigue, financial strangulation and armed intervention designed to control the domestic political and economic life of Mexico. The capture of Vera Cruz was a good example of that Anglo-American imperialistic rivalry, inasmuch as its "ostensible object" was to obtain satisfaction for the affront to the American flag at Tampico. But its "actual object" was to replace the Mexican ruler, Victoriano Huerta, who was known to favor the British oil claims, by one who would be completely subservient to American interests there.

It is generally considered that the aforementioned high-handed action was President Wilson's way of teaching Mexico "to elect good men" to the nation's highest office. At any rate, the history of Uncle Sam's relations with Mexico is replete with examples of America's armed intervention to regulate Mexico's internal as well as external affairs for the sole purpose of promoting and protecting American interests there. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that Mexico and the people of Mexico have never been permitted to enjoy the legitimate rights and privileges which are indispensable attributes of any truly independent nation.

In the light of these historical facts, the addresses of both Camacho and Roosevelt at Monterrey are full of ironies. If Senor Camacho were so oblivious of the history of Mexico-United States relations, he would not have reminded his distinguished guest of the State that "we desire a living-together, free from the perpetual threat which derives from those who seek supremacy in the domestic as well as the foreign field." The Mexican President can never condone Uncle Sam's grabbing away the golden territories of California, Texas, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. He is under no illusion about the so-called "good-neighbor policy" of Uncle Sam. Every sensible Latin American knows that the good-neighbor policy of Roosevelt is not a bit different from Uncle Sam's traditional imperialistic policy in its substance. The object sought by the "new policy" is quite consistent with the one sought by the old, namely, the expansion and protection of American interests at home and abroad. Senor Camacho's "welcome address" attests to his awareness of the threat inherent in the American President's insatiable desire for "supremacy in the domestic as well as the foreign field."

President Roosevelt, however, would not dare or could not afford to reflect upon the past relations between Mexico and the United States. He, therefore, cautiously evaded the historical facts and devoted his entire speech to self-admiration and paid a flattering tribute to his host and the people of Mexico. In every respect, his recent visit to Mexico is sign of a real personal degradation on his part, for he would not have gone to that country unless he wanted to sell his egoistic ideas to the Mexican people.

The force of circumstances has led the American President to Mexico and, at the expense of his almost inborn superiority complex, forced him to recognize a mutual "interdependence" of the "joint resources" of the two countries. Roosevelt's special emphasis on the wonderful contributions of Mexican farm workers who have been brought to the United States to the production of "vitally needed food" is his usual tactful way of pleading for more Mexican farm workers to bridge the ever widening gap of labor shortage in America caused by the continuous shift of millions of farm laborers to war industries and into the armed forces. In fact, the primary object of his recent pilgrimage to Mexico was to bring over more Mexican farm workers by means of flattery and high-sounding platitudes.

It is extremely amusing to observe that when Uncle Sam does not need the help of Mexican workers, he looks down upon them as undesirable, unclean and immoral peons; but when he is in a desperate plight as in these days, he calls them industrious, high-minded and patriotic partners in the "brotherhood-in-arms" with the Americans. At any rate, perhaps it is nothing unusual to stage such a comedy of irony when two astute, versatile heads of the traditionally inimical countries get together, especially when one is far superior in armed might to the other.

A Year Ago Today

May 3, 1942

The Imperial Japanese Forces operating in the Burma area, which have been annihilating the Anglo-Chungking joint forces everywhere since late in March, successfully reduced Mandalay, strategic base in Burma, on May 1, thereby completely destroying this military base, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Australia, an important granary of the British Empire, is now being threatened by an impending foodstuff shortage. Forewarning the possible enforcement of a foodstuff quota system in Australia, the Minister of Supply made a special appeal to the Australian people in which he indicated the Government's intention to adopt the quota system or suspend free sales of certain foodstuffs.

* * *

An appeal for more positive aid from the United States was made by Chiang Kai-shek during his conference with Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the United States Military Mission, and Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to Chungking. During the conference, Chiang Kai-shek demanded the establishment of munition plants in India to supply war materials to Chungking exclusively, adequate control of United States war materials to India and Chungking through a joint India-Chungking liaison commission and the establishment of an arms base in Iran in order to utilize the Soviet-aid route to forward supplies to Chungking.

ECONOMIC ACCORDS PAVE WAY FOR SOLID, NEW WORLD ORDER

Agreements With Germany, Italy, French Indo-China Lay Foundation for Permanent Collaboration

By TORAJIRO TAKAGAKI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

Three economic pacts of epochal significance in many ways were signed on January 20. They are the Agreements concerning Economic Cooperation between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy, respectively, and the official Notes exchanged between Japan and the Vichy Government relative to the method of settling accounts between Japan and French Indo-China.

The Japan-French Indo-China Notes, although they deal mainly with financial arrangements, have solidified the position of the yen as the only monetary unit throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and signified the modus operandi of that sphere.

Of still greater and wider significance are the Agreements with Germany and Italy. In addition to indicating the relations between the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European economic sphere, they outline the future economic world order to be established on the basis of the wide-area regional economy of East Asia and Europe. Noteworthy is the Board of Information's announcement about these instruments:

" . . . . and now, by concluding these agreements, they (Japan, Germany and Italy) intend to prosecute war against their common enemy through the formation of a grand economic plan and by employing the total combined strength of the two great economic spheres of Greater East Asia and Europe and, at the same time, to lay the foundation for permanent economic cooperation between these two spheres after the war."

Clarifies Future

But these moves, important and of far-reaching effect as they are, mark only a process in the course of the building up by Japan of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia a new world order during and after the war. The Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, by its very nature, should take the course indicated in these Agreements. In other words, the new diplomatic instruments have further tightened the foundation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and further clarified its future. The Japan-French Indo-China Agreement, the Japan-Germany and Japan-Italy pacts are not separate. Neither is their simultaneous conclusion accidental. They all combine to be an epochal propellent force in the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the new world order.

Economically, commodity interchange is the pivotal problem in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. Commodity interchange, indeed, is the beginning and end of the construction of that sphere. Resources in the various regions, however abundant, amount to little if they are left to exist in scattered units. They must be coordinated, properly interchanged and linked with industry and the finished goods appropriately distributed among the various regions. Only in this way can the economic strength of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole be enhanced and the livelihood of the inhabitants stabilized. Such commodity interchange is to be conducted on a planned and controlled basis under Japan's guidance. This is as it should be, in view of Japan's position as the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Two more reasons, however, can be advanced on a closer examination of the situation.

In the first place, the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere means the setting up of a defense structure in that region. Japan, naturally, should be the rampart of the defense of East Asia. Accordingly, all defense materials produced there are to be concentrated in Japan in the first instance. This demands that she should be in a position to manage and control commodity interchange in East Asia on an independent and planned basis.

Must Reorganize Interchange

In the second place, East Asia, cut off from all contact with the outside world with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, must needs reorganize its interchange. The various regions of East Asia, except Japan, are raw material producing countries and had to depend on Europe and America for necessities of life. For instance, the East Indies obtained 22.2 per cent of its imports from the Netherlands, the Philippines 68.1 per cent from the United States, Malai 18.4 per cent from England, Thailand 12.2 per cent from England, French Indo-China 56 per cent from France and Burma 20.57 per cent from England. This dependence is explained partly by the fact that most of these regions were either colonies or semi-colonies of European and American countries.

The War of Greater East Asia has freed all the southern countries from their bondage and servility to Europe and America. They have resuscitated as members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. All the same, they cannot help making a fundamental remoulding of the machinery of goods interchange, because they have only East Asia in which to seek markets, and to turn to for supplies. None but Japan could be the purchaser from and the supplier to the southern regions. Japan is the largest and most potential market in East Asia. Japan with her highly developed industry is the only supplier of daily necessities to the southern races.

On her own part, too, Japan, having severed her economic contact with the rest of the world, must perforce seek within East Asia all of what she had been getting from other parts of the world, while she can now transfer her exportable goods in their entirety to East Asia. So it is that East Asia's economic interchange must be reorganized with Japan taking the leading role.

In 1935, East Asia (except Japan) imported ¥15,402,000,000 worth of goods from outside the East Asian sphere, while Japan's exports to non-East Asiatic countries amounted to ¥15,973,000,000. Japan's imports from non-East Asiatic countries for the same year reached ¥19,521,000,000, while East Asia's exports to the outside world ran up to ¥19,714,000,000. These figures amply testify that Japan on the one hand and the various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole on the other, can adequately minister to each other's needs.

Self-Sufficiency Possible

Admittedly, this is merely a comparison of monetary values, and such simple mathematical figuring may mean little in terms of the goods actually to be interchanged. Again, it may not be appropriate to take 1935, still in the depression period, as the basis. Nevertheless, it justifies the expectation that, by linking East Asia's rich resources with Japan's high degree industrial efficiency and by renovating the machinery of interchange, it is undoubtedly possible to secure a self-sufficiency structure in the Co-Prosperity Orbit of East Asia. Such, indeed, is one of the economic objectives of the current sacred war.

Inasmuch as economic interchange in East Asia shall revolve around Japan, it is necessary that the attendant financial settlements should be conducted on a subsumptive basis through Japan. As Japan is to rationalize economic interchange in East Asia, so she should unify the financial end of it. As her productivity will make the pillar of East Asia's self-sufficiency, so the yen as the only authoritative monetary unit should form the foundation of the new "currency" order in that area. Only when East Asia has rid itself of the former liberalistic economy and thrown off the yoke of the once mighty pound and dollar can the Co-Prosperity Sphere be rendered a reality.

The attainment of this goal was assured when Japan and France on January 20 exchanged the official Notes concerning the method of account settlement between Japan and French Indo-China. All accounts relative to trade and invisible trade between French Indo-China and other regions of East Asia are to be settled in yen. This, along with the Japan-Thailand Financial Agreement made last year, means the exit from East Asia of the former financial structure tainted with Anglo-Americanism and the consolidation of a new, autonomous "currency" order in this part of the world.

(To Be Concluded)

Odes From China

NEWS FROM HOME

By Wang Wei

You have come from my native village?
You surely have some news for me!
Does the sun still peep in my window?
Are there buds on the old plum tree?

CHINA'S ASIATIC ORIGIN CLEARLY ASCERTAINED

Chinese Civilization Developed Independently of West

By HO TSE-HUNG
Former Political Commentator of the Shun Pao

Part III

When the formation of loess in in North China came to an end due to the waning of the Fourth Glacial Age in Europe and North America, the Neolithic population gradually made their appearance in North China, firstly as wandering hunters and fishermen, but later they began to settle down on land, building towns and cities, and made great strides in their cultural life and vastly increased in population. What is most striking is that all these Neolithic peoples were of no other than the direct ancestors of the modern Chinese. This fact has been established by Professor Davidson Black, who after careful examination of the human skeletons found from the Neolithic sites at Sha Kuo T'un in Liaoning, as well as in Kansu and Honan, declared that their physical features were so identical with that of the modern Chinese in North China that the term of "proto-Chinese" may be applied to them. In other words, the Neolithic populations in North China were the direct ancestors of modern Chinese in North China.

From the evidences so far available, we may conclude that the Chinese people have been living in China not only since the Neolithic stage, but also since the Eliothic and Paleolithic stages, and that there is no skeletal evidence of an invasion of the area by people of any other type.

Almost as fallacious as their views on the origin of the Chinese people, is the view of western scholars that the civilization of the Chinese people was a borrowed thing from the west. Now, this kind of misconception can be easily disposed of, as the Asiatic origin of the Chinese people has been fully ascertained. Of course, the cultural development of any race depends upon intercourse and mutual borrowing and it was quite possible that the proto-Chinese learned something from other peoples in the west. But that kind of borrowing, it seems, has only taken place since the Chinese reached the zenith of his power, in the time of the Han Dynasty, when Central and Western Asia were first thrown open and came into contact with the Chinese, as the Chinese were at that time driving the Huns before them toward the west. But prior to the Han Dynasty, the people west of Central Asia were little known to China, as there is almost no Chinese record on the state of Central Asia and west of that left to us. It is quite obvious that the route through the Tarim Valley toward the west was opened after 100 B.C. by the nomadic Huns, the predecessors of the later Turks and Mongols living on the steppes northwest of China, who, after having mastered the technique of horsemanship, became extremely mobile in their movement to and from the east and west. But prior to the appearance of these nomads, there was little possibility for China to have communication with the west, and for this reason, to say that China had cultural connection with the west prior to that time is to a large extent incredible.

We can safely say that the Chinese civilization, on the whole, has been of his own creation and independent development, and has had little to do with the west, especially before the time of Han Dynasty. In order to make this point more explicit, I will cite a few instances as illustrations.

Dr. J. G. Anderson suggested that the painted pottery excavated in Honan, Kansu and at Sha Ko-t'un in Liaoning, might have come from Central Asia and Europe, because of their resemblance to the Neolithic pottery of the above-mentioned places. However, there are indications of southeast origin of these pottery. For example, on one fragment of pottery from Yang Shao site in Western Honan, there are imprints of rice husks, and on some of the funeral urns exhumed from Kansu sites there are cowrie patterns. All these features indicate the makers of the pottery were the people coming from the rainy Southern China or China's coastal regions in the southeast, instead of the dry Central Asia. Moreover, beyond the border of Kansu, no traces of the incoming of such pottery from the west have been discovered. So the assumption that the painted pottery was imported from the west is insupportable.

On the other hand, there are indications that they might have been invented and developed by the Neolithic people in China. But hitherto, the archeological explorations have been generally confined to North China, and as a consequence, we can find little evidence which will enable us to trace the real source of these painted pottery. Fortunately, South China and the Lower Yangtze have received the attention of archeologists already. The late Father Daniel J. Finn made some discoveries on this line at Hoifung, in Kwangtung, throwing much light as to the origin of the painted pottery both in Honan and Kansu. C. S. Wei, an independent Chinese archeologist, also made some gain in that direction by excavating several Neolithic sites in Kiangsu and Chekiang, leading to the discovery of a large number of black pottery, which was a later development of the painted pottery, covering an extensive area of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Shansi. It seems that the technique was first originated in South China and the Lower Yangtze, and gradually spread to the northwest part of China, when the Neolithic people moved there.

It does not mean that the Neolithic people all came to North China from the southeast part of China, for a great number of them did come from the northwest part of China. The historical evidences available to us seems to show that during the period of the formation of the loess in North China, the Paleolithic population living there were driven out and forced to seek shelter in the Ordos steppe and north of Shensi and Shansi as well as along the Yangtze and south of Yangtze, but by the end of that period, they emerged as Neolithic peoples and were gradually moving into the plain of North China and began to settle down on the loess, as that kind of soil was ideal for cultivation even for primitive flint farming implement, and thereby made great progress in every field of their cultural life, improving their crude pottery, developing the technique of making bronze, and inventing and developing the writings and intellectual life.

The development of the Chinese written language, earlier than that by any other group of the Mongoloid race, proved to be a big asset in enhancing the formation and expansion of Chinese nationhood, as armed with this weapon, the Chinese were greatly facilitated in assimilating other groups of the Mongolian race, who had no written language themselves. It is evident that without this capacity of assimilating other groups of Mongolian people, the Chinese people would certainly not have become such a predominant racial entity.

In short, the Chinese people had their origin in nowhere else than their homeland, China itself, where they have lived hundreds of thousand years, as is evidenced by the existence of Peking Man during the Pleistocene times, who may be considered the remotest ancestor of the Chinese people. His civilization, too, has been of his own creation and independent development and had very little to do with the west until 100 B.C., when Central and Western Asia were thrown open to China, especially during the last hundred years when both the west and the east came into intimate contact through improved means of communication and transportation.

(End)

UNLIMITED RESOURCES PLACE MENGCHIANG IN VITAL POSITION

Agriculture, Mining and Stock-Breeding Industries Comprise Wealth of Mongolian Region

By KAZUO TAKEMURA
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Since the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia was organized in September, 1939, as the central political power, it has been making serious efforts for the accomplishment of two missions as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japan's leadership. One of the missions is the formation of the anti-Comintern national defense state from the military and political standpoint and the other is the establishment of a sound economic structure in Mengchiang.

The establishment of a sound economic structure in Mengchiang is vitally important because it constitutes the foundation on which the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia must be maintained. Otherwise Mengchiang will not be in a position to insist strongly on its right to exist as a state.

Moreover, the development of natural resources in this area has a very important economic significance, for it will contribute immensely to the defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is apparent when we take into consideration that the area has immense iron, coal and live-stock resources. Since the establishment of the autonomous government, therefore, the Mengchiang authorities have been making serious efforts for the development of mining, agriculture and stock-breeding industries for the accomplishment of their missions.

In carrying out its economic policy, the Autonomous Government has been confronted with various problems. Some of them are the backwardness of the agricultural and pastoral industries, the feudalistic system of land-holding, and the control of Mengchiang economy as a whole by capitalistic interests in Peking and Tientsin.

Introduced Five-Year Plan

Let us see how Mengchiang has been carrying out its economic policy on the basis of the existing economic condition. The new political power put into effect a five-year plan in 1939 for industrial development. On the following year, the plan was revised and enforced according to the working plan of eight departments including mining, agriculture, live-stock, finance, electricity, labor, transportation and road construction.

Some of the important aspects of this five-year plan are the speedy development of underground natural resources, the maintenance and development of agricultural and stock-breeding industries, promotion of national defense economy, self-sufficiency of essential materials for living for the promotion of light industry, and the organization of the financial system as an important condition for the realization of the foregoing items.

Mining is an industry of outstanding importance in the five-year program for the economic development of Mengchiang. Special emphasis is laid on the development of the Lungyen iron mine and the Taitung coal mine. The coal resources in Mengchiang, including those in Taitung, Chanan and other coal mines are estimated to total several hundred million tons. The Lungyen iron mine is very promising and an object of special interest, holding several hundred million tons of rich iron ores of excellent quality.

The principal items for perfecting and expanding the equipment necessary for the maintenance of a national defense economy are efficient telephone and telegraph systems and other means of communication to meet the military demands. As for the promotion of light industry, special efforts are being made to become self-sufficient in various commercial articles which have been imported heretofore from North China.

Agriculture Pushed

The plan for increasing the agricultural and live-stock products calls for the concentration of efforts for increasing the production of rice, oats, wheat, vegetables, barley, hemp, tobacco, flax, etc. Efforts are also being made for the promotion of water supply works and construction of new agricultural and forestry experimental stations. As for the stock-breeding industry, a special office was created for the promotion and improvement of the stock-breeding industry with a view to increasing the number of domestic animals, improve pasture and control the distribution of feed and so forth. In 1941, a committee was organized to encourage and stimulate the spirit of industrial enterprise. During the same year, a five-year plan was initiated for improving the quality of domestic animals.

As for the money circulation system, when the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia was organized, the Chanan Bank was reorganized and converted into the Mengchiang Bank to function as the central bank of the Autonomous Government. Ever since the Mengchiang Bank note became linked with the yen, the government has been making efforts to oust enemy bank notes from the country with the central bank note, to extend the Mengchiang currency circulation area and improve the banking organs. With the enforcement of the five-year plan for the industrial development, the Autonomous Government has adopted a financial policy which has as its keynote the raising of funds for industrial development.

Mengchiang has thus been pushing its economic policy with energy and so far it has been quite successful. The tendency is gratifying, for it may be considered as the paving of the way for modernizing and industrializing the economic condition of Mongolia.

The initial desire of Menchiang to establish a sound economic structure became a matter of urgent necessity with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it has become necessary for the Autonomous Government to push its economic policy for the promotion of an independent economic structure as a strategic economy in keeping with the development of the war.

National Defense Bolstered

In the face of this fact, efforts are being made to establish an iron works, mobilize the resources of the Taitung coal mine and the Lungyen iron mine to establish a national defense heavy industry by harnessing the Chingshuiho River for the development of hydraulic electric power. When this is done, efforts will be concentrated on the modernization of light industry.

The following is a summary of the view advanced by Kichiroku Yoshioka, one of the most competent critics on the Mengchiang problem: "The Mengchiang problem is a test to the universality and appropriateness of the policy Japan advocates toward different races in Greater East Asia, the policy which is now undergoing a gradual revision. In order to achieve its aim, the matter of first and foremost importance is to induce the Autonomous Government to become economically independent, to rectify the one-sided production system and to carry out a large-scale industrialization. In short, the mobilization of iron and coal resources for the industrialization of Mongolia, a policy to encourage and stimulate the spirit of independence of the Mongolian race will serve to reorganize and unify the race."

The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times
Evening

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

No. 15,840 TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

U.S. Army's Chance to Retake P.I. Only Nightmare, Avers Vargas, Jr.

Son of Chairman of Executive Commission Says Yankees in Bataan, Corregidor Were Under Illusion Help Would Soon Come

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 2.—Just about one year ago today, Chairman of the Executive Commission of Philippine Islands Jorge B. Vargas' son, although knowing of his father's assumption of the post as Chairman of the Executive Commission, unable to make his escape from the Corregidor stronghold was forced to fight in the American army in his capacity as Second Lieutenant.

Jorge Vargas, Junior, now employed as head of the accounts department in one of the sugar factories through the magnanimity of the Japanese authorities, sent in the following account of the condition in Corregidor Fortress just prior to its fall on May 7.

"The American forces in Bataan and Corregidor were kept under the illusion that a large transport fleet, of a size unparalleled in the world's history would soon come to their rescue," he wrote. "However, the fall of Singapore completely destroyed all hope of aid from outside. The fighting spirit of the American forces fell visibly with President Manuel L. Quezon's departure followed two weeks later with that of General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States-Filipino Army. Just at this juncture, the Japanese Forces commenced their ferocious offensive.

"April came. Japan issued her last warning for the American forces to surrender, but with the disregard of her last offer to submit the Japanese Forces started their operations. On April 9, the first batch of straggling, under-fed and defeated Americans made their way across the waters into Corregidor. They related accounts of the devastated condition and the confusion reigning in Bataan, which threw more cold water on the fast waning fighting spirit of the American forces. Toward the end of April, we heard that small boats were mashed all over Bataan.

"The rocky surface of Corregidor had been laid oare by incessant bombings. We knew that Corregidor's fate was sealed. We anticipated the landing of the intrepid Japanese Forces, but the landing was made in a spot quite contrary to expectations.

"To resist the Japanese Forces at this point would require swift action, determination and the courage and daring to take our position on a high spot. Once the Japanese had gained their foothold in Corregidor, the battle was as well as ended.

"The glorious victory of the Japanese Forces has enabled me to return to my home and take up my life anew in an atmosphere of peace and security. The possibilities of the return of American forces to the Philippines are 'castles built in air' without the least foundation.

"I am deeply grateful to the Japanese Forces and would like to perform my share in the construction of a New Philippines to take her part as a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Press Comments

Monday, May 3
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Split in U.S. Home Front
YOMIURI-HOCHI—France's Cooperation

Split in U.S. Home Front

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Five hundred thousand workers at the Appalachian Coal Mine have gone on a general strike on May 1 under the leadership of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Worker's Union of America. As a result, the munition industry in the United States, not to mention the iron works in the eastern part of the country, are now confronted with a grave danger.

Even Roosevelt has lamented that the present walk-out is tantamount to a serious defeat on the battlefield, and since it would paralyze the American arms production if the situation is left unchecked, he seems to have launched a drive to take over these collieries by exercising his special powers. However, succeed as he might in bringing the situation, ostensibly, under control by virtue of his powers, it will serve in no way to subjugate the weakness and inconsistency in American wartime economy thus bared unreservedly through the current strike.

The lone fact that such a large-scale walk-out has taken place vividly discloses that the American public has no intention whatsoever of shouldering voluntarily the burdens of war, and that the people are interested more in their personal safety and security than in a war manufactured by Roosevelt and his satellites. It is inevitable, therefore, that the American economic structure will eventually see a collapse as the war becomes protracted.

The present strike is the first step toward such an eventuality. The cause of the strike is a demand on the part of the miners for a wage increase to cover discrepancy arising out of higher living cost since the outbreak of war, but the demand clashed head on with Roosevelt's policy for the prevention of inflation. The conflicting testimony of the American wartime economy is plainly shown here.

An increase in pay is what every laborer in the United States wants, and on this point even the American Federation of Labor harboring antipathy toward Lewis and other labor organizations are entirely agreed and consequently, if the Chief Executive were to recognize an increase in the wages of coal miners, a fundamental revision would be inevitable in the American wage-policy, thus fanning the vicious inflation.

In order to avoid such a contingency, Roosevelt is insisting on a strong attitude toward the walk-out, but it is in no way helping to alleviate the laborers' discontent. On the contrary, his steps will only serve to sow a seed of calamity for the future and the American wartime economy will constantly suffer from a dilemma of industrial paralysis through a general strike or collapse in the economic stabilization through vicious inflation.

It is believed that the developments in the laborers' movements due to an increase in their living expenditure will be a constant threat to the wartime structure of American economy, but Roosevelt has no one to blame except himself.

Insofar as the present strike is concerned, it may be settled as a local incident since there are many among the American workers who hold ill-feelings toward Lewis, and because the government controlled press is unanimously attacking the strikers as being unpatriotic. However, as it is absolutely unthinkable for the American working classes to turn overnight into "patriots" such as would "eat out" of Roosevelt's hands, the internal strife in the United States cannot be exterminated.

In view of such a weakness in American wartime economy, there is no reason for us to worry over its propaganda, no matter how the country may boast of its arms production with astronomical figures.

France's Cooperation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—According to a communique issued by the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler on April 29 met Pierre Laval, Premier of the Vichy Government, as the result of which complete understanding was reached regarding various problems existing between the Italo-German Powers and France.

The Hitler-Laval conversations were only a natural sequel to the Hitler-Mussolini talks held for four days from April 7 to 10. The main topics of discussion at the Hitler-Mussolini conversations were (1) the Axis' re-affirmation of its unflagging determination for the successful prosecution of the war, (2) the firm establishment of the idea of a new European order, and (3) the establishment of an All-Europe cooperative structure for prosecution of the war. In other words, in the Hitler-Mussolini conversations it was decided that in order to reject the aggression of Anglo-American imperialism directed toward Europe and to eliminate the menace of Bolshevism and also as a means to defend the interests and freedom of European nations there be mobilized in the current war the total power of all those European nations. And in the same conversations discussion was conducted on the role to be played by Germany and Italy as the guiding forces of all those European nations.

In the projected establishment of All-Europe cooperative structure,
(Continued on Page 2)

Smashed to Watery Oblivion

Two enemy transports meet sudden doom at the hands of the Imperial Navy Air Force. Ship at right has already disappeared beneath the waves with only a column of black smoke to mark its grave while the one at left has received a mortal blow amidship. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

OIL PAINTINGS SET FOR TOJO

Executed by Famous Japanese Artists--Presentation Today

Sublime and magnificient art will provide the fountain-head of strength for winning the War of Greater East Asia.

The members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts moved by the above words of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who manifests deep interest in creative art, uttered at a party given in their honor at the Prime Minister's official residence at the time of the presentation of paintings in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo last fall, had been preparing to present Prime Minister Tojo with books of Japanese oil paintings.

The books of paintings, now completed and containing the works of all the painters of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, were submitted for inspection at the Imperial School of Art.

The newly appointed Minister of Education Viscount Nagakage Okabe, who in his capacity as President of the Japan-Manchoukuo Society had much to do with the presentation of paintings to Manchoukuo, and Mrs. Okabe, who wields the brush in oil painting herself, inspected the paintings, under the guidance of Toru Shimizu, head of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, and Principal Sawada of the Imperial School of Art. The paintings were executed on "hanshi" size canvas.

The contributing members of the Japanese paintings included Taikan Yokoyama, Juppo Araki, Gyokudo Kawai, Suiun Komuro, Shoen Uemura, Motoaki Yuki, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Suisho Nishimura, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Kokei Kobayashi, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Yukihiko Yasuda and Seiton Maeda.

Oil paintings were contributed by Fusetsu Nakamura, Mango Kobayashi, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Shintaro Yamashita, Hakutei Ishii, Ikuma Arishima, Sanzo Wada, Kunzo Minami, Tsuguji Fujita, Sotaro Yasui and Ryuzaburo Umebara.

The paintings will be presented to the Prime Minister today.

Italy Decrees Law

Domei

ROME, May 2.—For further intensifying the wartime structure, the Italian Government issued a new law yesterday to become effective at once in decreeing that the employment of men between 16 and 55 years of age in war industry factories that can be done by women is to be prohibited.

Indian Laborites Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 2.—The 20th meeting of the All Indian Labor Union is now being held at Nagpur and at yesterday's session a proposal was submitted to demand the immediate release of all political criminals now imprisoned, it is reported from New Delhi.

RAID ON MILNE BAY

Stirring Account of Smashing Attack on Milne Bay in Which Ten Enemy Transports Were Sunk By Imperial Navy Raiders Is Vividly Related

Navy Press Corps Staff Takeda

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FRONT, May 2.—At early dawn of April 14, Navy fliers were given detailed instructions by their commander to attack enemy transports assembled at Milne Bay at the eastern end of New Guinea, the enemy's front line in the defense of Port Moresby.

Eagerness and determination were clearly limned in their faces, eyes, mouths and shoulders. Only yesterday a large group of enemy transports had entered Milne Bay and were now expected to be busily engaged in unloading their cargoes. It was the most excellent time to bomb them.

Soon our planes speedily left the base toward the eastern end of New Guinea. On the northern shore of the Milne Bay, is an airfield, and the enemy having become nervous with the arrival of a large group of transports, their planes had raided our base that morning. As the enemy scurried back to their base, a large formation of our planes followed them. The enemy in their blind bombing were guiding back unexpected visitors to their own base.

Just when the first group of our planes had reached the Milne Bay and had smashed enemy planes on the ground, a second group of bombers headed by fighter planes appeared over-head. The number of transports anchored there far exceeded our expectation. Enemy fighter planes rose to fight our bombers, but our fighters repulsed them.

In the water were numerous transports, large, medium and small that covered the vast stretch from the port to open sea. Suddenly, the order for attack was issued, and all of our planes zoomed down at full speed. As they righted themselves from the dive, ten large and medium transports were seen sunk or enveloped in flame. The whole bay was in utter confusion.

"When we reached the Milne Bay, three P39 planes chased us, one from the right, another from the left and the third from above. We were extremely busy, but determined that we would not die before the raid is over. We dodged the enemy planes because we had to reach our objectives, and thus fought off the chasing enemy fighters which persistently kept on gunning us," remarked a Lieutenant.

"As we were dodging enemy fighters, we suddenly came to a good position, and we dove straight down toward the middle section of a large-sized transport. Even enemy fighters cannot follow our diving. We dropped the bombs. A terrific explosion followed and we knew we had done our duty. Just then, four P38 fighters came upon us. We tried to dodge them, but they followed us closely. Bullets flew constantly all around us. An enemy plane approached to within 10 meters, and we thought that our end had come. We heard the noise of bullets made in piercing the body of our craft. We flew at full speed. When we came to ourselves, our plane was flying over an unknown island covered with palm trees. There was no sight of the enemy planes. We had received more than ten shots, and it is lucky that we returned safe."

"I smashed an enemy plane after chasing it for many miles," said a chief warrant officer. "It was when we rounded the eastern point on our way home after finishing the raid that I found one enemy P38 fighter below us. Up to that time, our fighters that had protected us had dispersed the enemy fighter planes, but when our fighters approached them they flew away, and then soon returned. We always wished to fight the enemy fighter planes, but for a bomber, it is impossible.

"Just on the start of our home-
(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking Executive to Greet 60th Birthday On May 4; Felicitation Programs Seen Due

Domei

NANKING, May 2.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China will greet his 60th birthday on May 4 amid the heartfelt felicitations of the people of New China who are now being led toward the consummation of the War and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by their sagacious leader, according to the Asahi. President Wang is as vigorous and presents as youthful an appearance today as he did 10 years ago.

He had thrown himself heart and soul into the Chinese revolution, and after treading a thorny path had finally come to lead his people for the resurrection of China. In the three years, since the return of the capital to Nanking a period that witnessed the reconstruction of the nation, recognition by the world Powers, participation in the War of Greater East Asia and the return of concessions and extraterritorial rights, President Wang devoted himself to the great task assigned to him with ardent patriotism and an unwavering determination.

Another source of joy to the National Government's President was the birth of a daughter to his son, Wang Yu-chin, and by a strange coincidence President Wang's first granchild was born on February 8, the first Imperial Rescript Day following China's participation in the war on January 9. The arrival of a grandchild offers a happy respite to President Wang who, freed for a few moments from his busy schedule, particularly on Sundays, enjoys the time in company with the child.

The Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, in keeping with the celebration ceremonies that will take place in Nanking, will hold felicitation rites at the Embassy to which will be invited many Japanese Government officials and civilian representatives as well as the Chinese representatives in Tokyo.

U.S. COAL STRIKE STILL UNSOLVED AS 503,000 QUIT

Ickes Meets Lewis In 2-Hour Talk--Solution Seen Far

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—John L. Lewis, president of the Mine Workers' Union of America, in compliance with the request of Government authorities, called on Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes on Sunday and conferred for about two hours.

After the conference, the Union announced that Lewis will proceed to New York in order to report on the outcome of the interview to the National Policies' Committee, but for the present both the Washington and Union authorities are completely refraining from disclosing the contents of the parley.

Settlement Seen Distant

Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes, conferred with John Lewis for two hours this afternoon at the wish of President Roosevelt, but it does not appear as though the present coal miners' strike will be easily settled.

The United States Senate is expected to examine and approve the proposal submitted by Senator Tom Connally to give the Government authority to confiscate all industrial equipment in case factories and mines, important for the execution of war, are suspended by labor disputes.

The War Information Bureau has mobilized every possible organ to criticize John Lewis and his "unpatriotic action," but Lewis had already explained the standpoint of the Mine Workers' Union when the strike started.

"A conference was started with mine owners on March 10, and since then we have repeatedly announced why the Mine Workers Union does not wish to submit the case to the War Labor Bureau," Lewis said. "It is because we have reason to believe that the War Labor Bureau is prejudiced against coal miners of the United States. These miners are good American citizens. More than 75,000 of them are already on various fronts in military service. At home, they are daily digging coal to operate the big war industries of the country. The coal output has already reached an unprecedented mark. We desire to compromise. We wish to work. But if our judgment is not mistaken, there is no way for settlement to bring justice and fairness to all concerned except by the revival of group negotiation."

It is not known what was discussed at the conference between Harold Ickes and John Lewis, but observers believe that the situation was not improved, and that the striking coal miners will refuse to open negotiations unless ordered by Lewis.

For averting a serious fuel situation, Government authorities are considering the measures of asking the public to refrain from unnecessary journeys, to suspend the operation of non-urgent railway lines, and to strictly control the consumption of electricity, it is also reported.

Equal to War Defeat
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, May 1.—In urging coal mine strikers to return to work in his radio address
(Continued on Page 2)

British Shipyards Hit By Shortage of Labor

Pointing out that all shipyards were seriously short of laborers, the Yorkshire Post on Saturday declared that British shipbuilding circles have begun to hold doubts concerning the Government's labor policy, a Stockholm report to Domei disclosed on Saturday.

"There is almost not one British shipyard having enough labor power," lamented the journal. "Most of the shipyards and docks are short several hundred laborers. This situation was already existent at the time of the outbreak of the war but since then with skilled workers drafted into the army from the shipyards and arsenals it has become further complex.

"It is, of course, natural for the army to require technicians but it must not be forgotten that in order to defend against the menace of submarines, it is necessary to increase the number of convoy craft. Much doubt is arising among shipbuilding circles against the Government's labor policy".

Manchou Ruler Fetes Rescript Anniversary

Domei

HSINKING, May 2.—In commemoration of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript on May 2, 1935, following a visit to Japan, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today graciously entertained Japanese as well as Manchoukuoan dignitaries including Premier General Chang Ching-hui and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Supreme Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking, it was learned today. It is recalled that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo clarified the spirit of oneness of Japan and Manchoukuo in the Imperial Rescript issued on this very day eight years ago.

U.S. ATTENTION VEERS TO JAPAN

Public Now Regards Nippon as No. 1 Foe--War Strategy Upset

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—According to indications, in connection with the recent appeal of Australia and Chungking to America for supplies, the successive Anglo-American setbacks on the Pacific front and the lull in the Tunisian War situation are seriously disturbing American strategy based on the European front-first principle. Meanwhile, there has cropped up an opinion in America that Japan is the most formidable enemy to the United States rather than Germany. This tendency deserves attention.

According to a recent Gallup poll, two-thirds of all the people regarded Japan as the true enemy. This opinion had been held by one-third of the entire poll in a Gallup investigation made only two months ago, and in the survey made toward the end of last year only one-fourth of the entire poll had shared the opinion. On the contrary, those who look upon Germany as the true enemy have decreased to only one-third.

Anxious About Pacific

It is a fact that such a change in the public opinion in America has been brought about by the propaganda of the former American Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph C. Grew and others. And again this vividly shows how anxious Roosevelt and his followers and the Americans in general are to turn the tide of the war on the Pacific front.

In this connection, the United Press' correspondent Princeton said:

"The Washington Government is not refusing to accept General Douglas MacArthur's request for bolstering the Pacific front solely because it is sticking to the European
(Continued on Page 2)

Inhuman Enemy Raids Denounced by Petain

Domei

VICHY, May 2.—"The unlawful Anglo-American bombing raids on innocent French citizens are unpardonable," declared Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, in a radio address to the nation delivered on Sunday in commemoration of the French Labor Day.

First, Marshal Petain pointed out that the rehabilitation of France is now well under way, and the French people are exerting themselves to execute this important task. Unless their zeal for the reconstruction work is continued and unless they fully and wholeheartedly support the Government, they cannot expect to see the birth of a new and powerful France.

Following this appeal the Chief of State severely denounced the unscrupulous Anglo-American bombing raids, saying, "Fighting must be based on justice. Hatred means destruction, and a revolution under the influence of hatred cannot expect to benefit the nation. Neither God nor man can allow the barbarous act of the Americans and Britishers who bomb schools and hospitals on the plea of attacking military objectives."

538 Soviet Planes Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, April 30.—In the past 12 days, the Soviet air forces have lost 538 planes, while the Germans lost only 27, the German authorities announced today.

JAPANESE HEM 20,000 REDS IN STEEL NET

Joint Drive Starts To Annihilate Foe--Chunhsien Is Taken

Domei

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY LINE FRONT, May 2.—About 20,000 men of the Communist 8th Route Army have been trapped within a radius of about 20 kilometers, and the Japanese Forces' encircling line is being steadily tightened with the commencement of bombing raids by a large formation of Army planes at dawn yesterday.

The Ishikawa, Oye, Yamamoto, Kowashi and Ide Units of the Japanese Forces started operations from the Peking-Hankow Railway line to annihilate the enemy forces in the Tanghsien, Hsinghsien and Pinghsien districts in Hopei Province on the western side of the railway line, and early yesterday morning occupied Chunhsien, 28 kilometers west of Tanghsien, the enemy's main base of operation.

Chungking Given Big Blow

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, May 2.—The defeat of the Chungking 24th Army Corps in the Shansi-Honan-Hupeh provincial border regions by the Japanese Forces, was a crushing defeat to the Chungking troops.

In the present campaign, General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the new 5th Army, together with a large number of his men surrendered to the Japanese troops upon realizing that it was useless to continue to resist the Japanese Forces.

With the successful conclusion of the Japanese campaign in the provincial border regions thousands of people who had been placed under the oppression of Chungking troops have been relieved.

It is expected that important natural resources in the above border regions will be gradually developed and that smooth exchange of commodities will be effected between the Shansi-Honan-Hopeh provincial border regions and various cities along the Peking-Hankow Railway.

SOVIETS FETE MAY DAY WITH TWO-DAY HOLIDAY

No Army Parade and Laborers' Meeting Held

May Day in the Soviet Union, the second since the beginning of the German-Soviet hostilities, was celebrated with a two-day holiday, in contrast to last year when May Day was designated as a day of work, according to a Domei report from Kuibishev on May 1. It is believed that the two-day respite from work was Premier Josef Stalin's idea to give at least some rest to his people.

Every square and street flaunted May Day posters, Red banners and war slogans, and in the sky many balloons floated in celebration of the day. The customary May Day parade of the Red Army and the laborers' demonstrations were, however, not held because of the war.

In the morning the order declaring the holiday was issued over the radio by Premier Stalin as commander-in-chief of the Red Army.

Litvinov to See Stalin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov to the United States will soon return home to confer with Premier Josef Stalin and it is also reported that he will stop at London on his way home, according to Washington reports.

Concerning the object of Ambassador Litvinov's return to Moscow, it is believed that it is related to the Soviet-Polish controversy, while on the other hand it is also rumored that his return is for arranging an interview between President Franklin Roosevelt and Premier Stalin.

Aoki Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, May 1.—Completing his inspection tour of Borneo and Malai, Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, left here at 10:30 o'clock this morning for an undisclosed destination.

ENEMY ASSETS GIVEN TO CHINA

646 Remaining Items Of Number 3 Class Transferred on May 1

Domei

PEKING, May 1.—A total of 646 items of enemy property in North China, nine general and 637 cultural will be transferred today to the National Government of China by the Japanese Government, it was disclosed.

This completes the transfer of all the Class No. 3 enemy property, to be transferred to the National Government of China on an unconditional basis, in North China.

It will be recalled that the Japanese Government announced on February 9 of this year that it would transfer all Class No. 3 enemy property to the National Government.

Arrangements for the formal transfer of the enemy property in Central China were completed on March 30. In North China, preparations were made so as to effect the formal transfer today.

The transfer was made simultaneously today throughout various provinces and cities of North China.

The principal items included in the enemy properties to be transferred this time are as follows:

General Items:

The buildings and properties of the British Municipal Council in Tientsin.

Tientsin Printing Press (British)

McMullen & Company's Building (British in Tsingtao)

Buildings of the Bathing Beach (British and American) in Tsingtao

Astor House Hotel (British) in Chefoo

Ralton & Company's Building (British) in Chefoo

North China Star (British) in Chefoo

Cultural items:

Part of Yenching University in Peking

Numerous secondary schools, hospitals, Y.M.C.A. buildings and churches.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

from the viewpoint of its national power possessed as well as from its geographical position held, France is naturally expected to make a thorough contribution particularly in its efforts and sacrifices to be paid in the prosecution of the war, inasmuch as France, next to Germany and Italy, is considered as being placed in a position to play the greatest part.

Franco-German cooperation, because of France's political stir and vacillation, had not been easily set on the right track. In spite of this fact, some three years of indefatigable efforts made by Germany succeeded in putting France's economy on a continental basis and reorganizing it into war economy. Consequently, despite the fact that France, due to the Anglo-American combined forces' aggression in North Africa, has lost colonies there, it practically has suffered no serious economic blow. Instead, France, thanks to Germany's efforts, has been afforded an opportunity to accelerate "Europeanization" of its economy.

At present, France is sending to Germany 70 per cent of all its exports, while the remainder of the exports is being turned over to other European nations. The economic relations between France and other European nations, through the good offices of Germany, are bound closer by many barter as well as trade accounts settlement agreements.

Again, France's industries are going to make a new departure on the basis of their complete mobilization carried out for munitions production for Europe. And the work imposed on France's industries for munitions production for Europe is mainly substitute materials and goods.

On the other hand, France also is supplying Germany with much labor power for increased munitions production in Germany. If a wholesale release of French captives now in Germnay and Italy materializes, France, in the field of food supply in the war also, is expected to make a great contribution.

Germany already in the eastern occupied areas, particularly in the Ukraine, is achieving economically a great success. If, by acquisition of France's all-out cooperation, the establishment of an All-Europe cooperative structure is completed extending from Scandinavia in the north to the Balkans in the south, and if an organic combination is established between this and the eastern occupied areas, the European war economy will then be able to establish itself quite securely. In this sense, the latest conversations are viewed to have provided one important turning point in the present stage of the war.

Chinese Red Chief Defeated by Death

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANSI FRONT, May 2.—General Chu Te, leader of the Chinese Communist Party and Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Army, who left the front line last summer on account of illness, died at Yen-an on April 13, according to reports reaching here. The 18th Army, with General Peng Te-huai, Vice-Commander of the 18th Army and his 3,000 men, in attendance, held a memorial service for their late Commander-in-Chief on April 21. With the death of General Chu, General Peng was promoted to the post of the Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Army and concurrently, made chairman of the Central Revolutionary Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

U.S. CONTROLS AIR TRANSPORT

Naval Bureau Runs 95 Planes on Three Designated Routes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—The United States Navy Department established the Navy Air Transportation Bureau under the supervision of the Chief of Naval Operations on December 12, 1941 and the Bureau has been operating since February 2, 1942 under the direction of Captain Whitney.

At present the Bureau is employing 95 multi-motored large-sized transport planes and the total length of its transportation routes is more than 40,000 miles, extending not only all over the United States, but also to Australia, Alaska, Aleutian Islands, Newfoundland, Brazil and to the Caribbean Sea.

The transports are divided into three battalions, and their respective transportation routes are as follows:

First Battalion (VR-1)

Base: Norfolk, Virginia.

Route using land planes: New Orleans - Pensacola - Jacksonville - Charleston - Norfolk - Washington-Philadelphia-New York-Boston-Newfoundland; extended to Greenland and Iceland in summer.

Southern Route: Norfolk-Guantanamo (Cuba)-San Juan (Puerto Rico)- Antigua-Trinidad-Natal (Brazil)-Rio de Janeiro.

Other Route: Norfolk-Miami-Panama-Guantanamo (Cuba)-Jamaica; also a route to Africa across the Southern Atlantic is now planned.

Second Battalion (VR-2)

Base: Alameda, California.

Alameda-Pearl Harbor-Australia route, more than once daily, with hydroplanes:

Alameda-Seattle-Kodiak (Alaska) line:

Seattle-Alameda-San Diego-Corpus Christi to connect with the route operated by First Battalion.

Third Battalion (VR-3)

Base: Kansas City, Kansas.

Five trips a week operated to all naval bases and stations throughout the United States.

Up to the present, these transport planes carried the following goods:

	pounds
Motors for ships and anti-aircraft guns	3,100
Removable fuel tanks for fighter planes	1,100
Parts for submarines	2,300
Parts for torpedo boats	500
Parts for repairing heavy guns	7,120
Propeller shafts for ships	3,000
Parts for aircraft carrier, Saratoga	4,000
Airplane motors	2,150

On their return trips, the transport planes brought to the United States mineral ores, quartz, crystals, rubber and other materials at the request of the War Production Bureau and the War Economic Bureau.

SWEDEN HOLDS TO NEUTRALITY

Nation Determined To Fight if Invaded, Declares Hansson

Reiterating that Sweden would remain neutral but pointing out that that nation would fight if invaded, Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister of Sweden, in a May Day address urged the people of Sweden not to be led astray by baseless rumors, according to a Domei report from Stockholm May 1.

Prime Minister Hansson declared that "It is being reported at home and abroad that Sweden's neutrality is involved in a crisis making it seem as though Sweden were about to be drawn into the war. These reports are totally without foundation; Sweden today is not faced by any threat to its neutrality. The Government has received guarantees for Sweden's neutrality from the various belligerents. It is necessary that the people should ignore such rumors and judge the situation calmly, with a strong, calm attitude.

"It is the policy of our nation to hold strictly to neutrality but that does not mean that we will give up the rights of an independent nation because we are over-anxious for peace. If our nation should be invaded we will answer with every power we have. To prepare for any emergency the Government is steadily taking various national defense measures."

Nephrite Discovered in Japan; Creates Stir Among Scientists

The discovery of nephrite in Japan has completely upset the established theory that this stone was brought into Japan from Burma and the importance attached to nephrite, used for ornamental purposes, in the study of pre-historic Japan must be subjected to reconsideration.

The fact that nephrite found in Niigata Prefecture corresponds to the nephrite used in Japan during the stone age has created quite a sensation among anthropologists, geologists and mineralogists.

Heretofore, nephrite had been found only in five places in the world; namely, Burma, New Guinea, Alaska, European Alps, and the banks of the Amazon River. On the theory that nephrite did not exist in Japan, and as the stone used in pre-historic Japan corresponded closely in hardness and color with that found in Burma, the conclusion had been drawn that nephrite had found its way to this country through the so-called Burma Route.

Ichiro Yawata, lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University, has drawn the conclusion that the nephrite in pre-historic Japan was of home production as the result of wide investigation of the nephrite producing districts in the South.

Thus, one of the strongest arguments upholding the theory of influence of southern culture upon Japan has been completely uprooted. Mr. Yawata is of the opinion that nephrite might also be found in the Japan Alps region.

U.S. Attention Veers to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

front-first principle. The fact is that aid-Australian arms are lacking."

This may be claimed to have proved the strategical difficulty confronting the American leaders. Of course, America's munitions manufacturing power irrefutably has latent power which cannot be neglected, but Roosevelt's arsenal for the anti-Axis camp has become little more than a mere name on account of the large-scale dispatch of American troops overseas, the intensified shortage of ships, the miscarriage of the production program, the disorder of the various producing organs, etc.

As circumstances stand, Roosevelt finds it difficult to send full supplies to his troops. Hence, a sharp decrease in the supplies to Australia and Chungking. It appears that misgivings are entering the minds of the American leaders because of the Pacific situation, even though they may succeed in putting the European front in order.

To Plead for Chiang

This tendency has been further intensified by the obstinate appeals of Australia and Chungking to the United States. Report has it that Major-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander-in-Chief of the United States 14th Flying Squadron in Chungking, now have returned home to encourage their home Government at the request of Chiang Kai-shek's strong demand.

In order even to eliminate the possibility of Australia and Chungking becoming estranged from the United States, the American Government authorities are under the unavoidable necessity of introducing some reform into their policy of exclusively concentrating the war efforts on the European front. It may be necessary for Japan to pay full attention to the future moves of the United States Government in connection with this question.

U.S. Coal Strike Still Unsolved

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled to be given at 10 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 2. President Franklin Roosevelt is expected to declare that it is impossible to gain victory without coal, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

Touching upon the seriousness of the coal mine strike, Roosevelt remarked today that the walkout directly hinders the war efforts of the United States and makes successful execution of the war impossible. "The crisis in the coal industry brought about by the anti-Government attitude of the miners, is equal to a great defeat on the battle field." he said.

The total number of coal miners who have already gone on strike now reaches 503,000 as anthracite coal miners also struck in addition to bituminous coal miners, it is reported from Washington.

Wide Powers Given Ickes

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, May 1.—In ordering Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to take over the coal mines, President Franklin Roosevelt granted him special authority to supervise the production, sale and distribution of coal.

Secretary Ickes was also given authority to call out troops to protect the mines in case of any conflict starting between strikers and mine owners. Under the authority granted him, Secretary Ickes placed 340 bituminous coal mines in the United States under the control of Government representatives.

Coal mines that are in danger of their workers joining the present strike were also to be taken over by the Government. It was also announced that workers at such mines would be protected in the attempt to keep them at work.

Seen Heavy Blow

The coal mine strike in the United States is proving a serious blow to America's war production.

Well-informed quarters in Washington think that President Franklin Roosevelt's oppressive measure against the strikers, implies a victory of John L. Lewis, President of the American Coal Miners' Union.

However, it is pointed out that when Lewis was interviewed by the press and asked his candid opinion on the Government's measure, he kept completely silent.

As was already reported, the present strike was caused by the coal mine operators' refusal of the Union's demand to raise wages because of the rising living cost. The present grave state of affairs, which was occasioned despite Roosevelt's frantic efforts to check it, is generally regarded as a serious defect for the President.

At any rate, the present strike is sure to have a serious bearing upon the United States' munitions industry. For instance, the United States Steel Corporation, the largest steel producing plant in America, will shortly be forced to suspend operations because of its extremely low stock of coal which will last only four days. Moreover, all other plants in the United States are now presumed to hold coal supplies lasting not more then one month at the longest.

Apparently embarrassed over this situation, Secretary of Interior Ickes immediately took measures to secure the coal indispensable for the munitions industry. It is stated that he has confiscated coal destined for Canada, and besides have ordered immediate transport of coal directly from the coal mines to the plants facing shut-down due to lack of coal. However, such temporary steps will not work satisfactorily in the event of the prolongation of the strike, and it is generally believed that the United States' war production will shortly be paralyzed.

Meanwhile, Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information, severely denouncing the attitude of John Lewis as "unpatriotic," declared: "Lewis is pursuing exactly the same object as that of the German submarine or aircraft. He may probably succeed in completely paralyzing the United States' supply of war material to the anti-Axis nations."

CULTURE CHIEF RETURNING HERE

Yokoyama to Meet Local Officials Regarding Post in Hanoi

Domei

SAIGON, May 1.—Masayuki Yokoyama, advisor to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office at Hanoi, who has been appointed the president of the proposed Japanese Cultural Hall in French Indo-China, is scheduled to return home about the middle of June to make necessary preparations for its opening.

Prior to Mr. Yokoyama's departure for Tokyo, Consul-General Noboru Ogawa, head of the Information Section of the Ambassadorial Office, who has been in charge of the cultural work here, left this morning by air for Tokyo, to start arrangements with authorities for establishment of the Cultural Hall.

Ogawa Reaches Fukuoka

Noboru Ogawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hanoi, arrived at Fukuoka on Sunday afternoon en route to Tokyo to confer with the Government authorities, stated Domei.

In a press interview at the airport, Mr. Ogawa said that in accordance with the earnest wishes of the French Indo-China authorities, a Japan Cultural Institute will be established at Saigon in the near future.

"I will redouble my efforts for the strengthening of the Japan-French Indo-China relations by introducing Japanese culture to French Indo-China through the institute which is to be established at Saigon shortly," he declared.

KWANGTUNG TO LAUNCH PACIFICATION OPERATION

Canton Area Included In Scheme Outlined

Domei

CANTON, May 1.—In view of the fact that pacification operations in Central China is producing satisfactory results, the Kwangtung Provincial Government plans to introduce it into the areas around Canton. In this connection, leaders of the Provincial Government held a meeting yesterday.

Li Chih-chun, Governor of Kiangsu Province and concurrently Chief Secretary of the Pacification Committee of the National Government of China, who has been here since April 29 reviewed 4,000 members of the Youth Corps in front of the Chungshan Memorial Hall yesterday.

In the afternoon, Cheu Chi-cheng, Governor of Kwangtung Province, and other high officials conferred on matters relating to pacification operation.

Scientists Hear Lectures

To mobilize scientists to meet the present war situation effectively, a lecture meeting was held on Saturday morning at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Science Mobilization Association supported by the Board of Technology and several Government offices.

Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, Chief Director of the Science Mobilization Association, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Nippon Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lieutenant-General Harunaga Hasegawa, Chief of the Ordnance Section of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, Vice-Admiral Zenshiro Hoshina, Director of the Navy Armaments Bureau, and Yoshio Shiina, President of the Manchoukuo-Mongolia Woollen Cloth Company, gave lectures.

20,000 People in Kanda Ward Rally For Gigantic Callisthenic Meeting

A mass "radio exercise" meet participated in by 20,000 citizens here early on Saturday morning was the curtain raiser to the "Healthy People Campaign Week" which will be observed throughout Japan. The meeting was broadcast on a nation-wide hook-up.

The participants assembled in rows along one of Tokyo's broadest thoroughfares at 6 o'clock in the morning and, to the accompaniment of a brass band specially brought there for the purpose by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, filled the air with vigorously waving arms and supple bending and stretching exercises in rhythm with the music.

For a solid 25 minutes, under the watchful eyes of two instructors who were sent by the same broadcasting corporation, the exercise continued and the animated glow seen in the faces of all participants bore testimony to the invigorating results of the drill.

The exercise which was directed by Mitsuzo Okada, Headman of Kanda-ku, was held under the auspices of the Federation of Radio Exercise Associations in Kanda and the Kanda Sanitation Association.

Interviewed by Domei, Mr. Okada said, "This is the fifth radio exercise meet held in Kanda-ku. The Federation of Radio Exercise Associations in Kanda boasts a total membership of more than 200,000 persons.

"It was most inspiring for the members when they had their second meeting on December 8, 1941, the date when the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Britain was issued."

Raid on Milne Bay

(Continued from Page 1)

ward flight, we found an enemy fighter plane below us, and so I determined to fight and smash it. We started to give chase. As we sped along the coast, we soon shortened the distance. Just when the coastline ended, we commenced fire. As the enemy pilot turned his face, I saw him, but then the plane went down in smoke. All other planes had already gone, and alone our plane flew leisurely, watching for our planes that might had made a forced landing. We returned late, because my patience broke and I chased an enemy fighter plane."

Cello Recital in Kyoto

A cello recital will be given by Takashi Kurata, accompanied on the piano by Toroku Takagi, under the sponsorship of the Franco-Japanese Music Society at the Kansai Franco-Japanese Hall in Kyoto on May 6 at 7 p.m.

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